PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,572—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
26th Aug.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th ,,	MALTA	6094		
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6398
14th ,,	ARABIA	7993		
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	PERSIA	7931		
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9500		
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY.** The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
UMBRIA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
USTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Etienne	16th Sept. 1905,
YARRA	4,255	Seiller	14th Oct. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 14 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 30th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.	
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	2nd Sept.	1905
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,593	5th Oct.	,,
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov.	,,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	5.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd, and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages. Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 950.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3095	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3595	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Rossi	3593	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... ,, 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffaners	... ,, 1 12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... ,, 1 4	Black Silk Dress Ties	... ,, 1 8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... ,, 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... ,, 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12 ,,

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS
FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

VENNING
AND
RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,

21, Hornby Road,

OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,

FORT.

WELL FITTING

SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs. a.
Twill	10 8
Soft Gauze	18 0
Fancy Oxford	21 0
Best Zephyr	25 8
Dress 4 fold linen } Fittings }	Rs. 24-0 27 0 ,, 30-0 33 0
Double Collars	,, 3 0 3 12

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. Fine Class Furniture for Sale or Hire Inspection respectfully invited.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed ,, ,, ,,	52 8
New Cherub ,, Comb ,,	40 0
Embossed ,, ,, ,,	20 8
Plain ,, ,, ,,	17 0
New Art ,, ,, ,,	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
,, Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
,, Scent bottles, large variety from ... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver ,, ,,	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
,, ,, 4 ,, Lighter	21 0
,, ,, 9 ,, ,,	80 0
,, completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT!

J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	30 6	30 7	54 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	30 14	30 15	54 6	47 8	37 12	21
22	22 9	50 0	31 7	31 7	54 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	31 15	31 15	54 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	32 10	32 7	54 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	32 14	32 0	54 12	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	33 9	32 9	54 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	55 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	55 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	55 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	55 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	55 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	56 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	56 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	56 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	56 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	57 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	57 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	57 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	58 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	58 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	59 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	59 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 18	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 18	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 18	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System of Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a GAME OF POLO on the MAIDAN at 5-15 P.M., TO-DAY.

J. St. JOHN GRAHAM,
Hon. Sec. Polo.

ROYAL VISIT FUND.

PERSONS desirous of contributing to the abovementioned Fund for the purpose of celebrating and commemorating the approaching Visit of T. R. H. THE PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, are requested to be so good as to pay in their Subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
SASSOON J. DAVID,
HARKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
MANCHERJI C. MURZBAN,
JAMES MACDONALD,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
KAZI KABIRUDDIN,
J. A. D. McBAIN,
KURIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees invite Tenders for the construction of a NEW PIER, for Tank Oil Steamers at Sewree, Bombay. The Pier to consist of a Moorum Bank (about 8,000 ft. long) a Screw Pile Pier (about 3,000 ft. long) a Screw Pile Pier Head, Dolphin and Landing Pier or Stage.

Copies of the specification and drawings of the work, Conditions of Contract and form of Tender can be obtained from the Trustees' Engineer, Ballard Road, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 50.

Tenders should be in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for Sewree Pier" addressed to the Secretary, Port Trust, Bombay, and will be received up to 11 a.m. on the 25th September, 1905.

By Order,
J. TYERS,
Ag. Secretary.

Office of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
Ballard Road, Bombay 25th July, 1905.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1905.
SIXTY YEARS—Rs. 35,00,000.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1893, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August.

2 per cent. of the amount Tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance on or before Tuesday, 31st October, 1905. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on Friday, 25th August, 1905, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay 8th Aug ist, 1905.

"THE AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP MOTOR COMPETITION.

(FOR PETROL CARS.)

A CUP TO BE COMPETED FOR ANNUALLY RESTRICTED TO AMATEURS,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

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TO BE HELD IN POONA ON MONDAY, THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER, 1905.

First entries, Rs. 25, to close on Thursday, the 31st August, 1905.

Final entries, Rs. 50, to close on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1905.

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THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date compare with the Estimates for the year 1905-1906:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In June 1905—Bengal	56,00,000	61,32,900	5,32,900	.....
In May 1905—Bombay	5,00,000	3,24,300	.....	1,75,700
Total	61,00,000	64,57,200	3,57,200	.....

3 Sales of Bengal opium and 2 months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay:—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of June 1905—Bengal	1,68,00,000	1,82,48,625	14,48,625	.....
To end of May 1905—Bombay	11,00,000	5,36,700	.....	5,63,300
Total	1,79,00,000	1,87,85,325	5,85,325	.....

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Aug. 22.

SECURITIES—
2 3/4 per cent. Consols ..... £86 7/16 = — 3/16
2 do. Rentes ..... £99 1/2 = — 1/4
3 1/2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 3/4 = unchanged
2 1/2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £66 7/16 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 28 1/2 = + 1/2
2 months hence ..... 28 1/16 = + 7/16
Spot in New York ..... 61 3/4 = + 1

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25/16 1/2 = unchanged
Berlin " ..... 20/45 2-1 = — 1/4
New York Demand ..... 4/85 1-2 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 1 7/8 per cent = do
6 " " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1/4 per cent = do
3 " " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1/4 per cent = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 5/8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 7 8 per cent = — 1 8
7 day market loans ..... 1 1/4 per cent = unchanged

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 11 1/2 J-A sellers dull

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 40 3/4 A.-S. sellers } quiet but steady
Yellow Cawnpore 39 3/4 A.S. sellers }

LINSEED—
Linseed Sold 40 1/2 A-S done flat

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7/8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Olympia, Dido

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed very steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 4000. Spot 5 85 plus 9, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 19,000. Futures closed very steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5/81 +7	5/82 +7	5/84 +7
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
5/88 +8	5/87 +8	5/89 +8
Feb-March.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5/90 +8	5/91 +8	5/91 +8

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 13,000 bales
Do last year ....
Exports to Great Britain ..... 1,000 do
Do. do Continent ..... 4,000 do

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 11/35 + 15
Futures, month of Dec ..... 10/91 + 2 1/2
Do do. March ..... 11/4 — 2 1/2

a Advanced early owing to bull support and short covering and declined later owing to bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 10 7/16 + 1/8
Futures, month of Sept ..... 10/69 unchanged
Do. do. Dec ..... 10/81 do
Tone at close ..... steady

All Bombay markets are closed to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... very steady
Surats ..... quiet
Good Bhownagger ....
The Manchester Market has been ..... quiet
2 1/2 per cent Consols 90 7/16
3 per cent Rentes 99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan ..... 105 3/4.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers 66 7/16
Bar Silver 28 1/2

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs J. N. Tata & Co's Liverpool friends writing on August 2 give the following report of the market:—

Since our last letter, Miss Giles has issued her estimate of condition of 75 per cent and the "New York Journal of Commerce" their estimate of 75·4 per cent. These estimates are, of course, extremely low, and would indicate a crop of less than 10,000,000, a ridiculously small yield, however, little importance seems to be attached as yet to these estimates of condition. It remains to be seen what the bureau will say to-morrow evening. As a matter of fact, the crop position just now is a very puzzling one. We have to deal with almost universally favourable weather reports, and yet with generally wretched crop reports. There seems to be something quite mysterious about the growing crop. Our best informed friends in the south can hardly tell us whether they want hot dry weather, or rain, and although rains and warm weather are alternating, some how the plant does not seem to thrive. This is a very remarkable thing, but still it is a fact. Last year was in every way an abnormal year. In fact; to quote an expression of a friend of ours, the present incoming crop was a "freak of nature. We witnessed a very similar thing in our own orchards and gardens. Everything last year was extraordinarily prolific. Now it is just the opposite. For instance, while last year, every crop was a success with us in Lancashire, this year the pear crop is a failure, while the apple crop is excellent, and yet our gardeners cannot account for it. We have had splendid weather, alternating rain and sunshine, and no high winds to speak of, yet some crops are failures. And in this connection we may say that we have noticed very often that taking into consideration the difference of latitude, the sort of weather in the Southern States is typical of the weather we experience here. As for the South, it may be that the soil has over produced itself. Or it may be that some mysterious climatic or meteorological influences are at work. The fact remains, that the cotton crop is not doing as well as it ought to. Even from Georgia, where up to now, crop accounts have been fairly satisfactory, we received yesterday afternoon a cable stating that the prospects are less favourable, that the plant is yellow, and shedding badly. Then again one of our well informed friends in New York writes, apropos of the probable yield as follows:—"The serious feature in the present situation is that just the highly fertile lands, the river and creek bottom lands in Miss., Ark., La., also much fertile low land in Northern Texas will shew surprisingly poor results. Hill lands at best do not make much over a quarter of a bale to the acre, while bottom lands make from 2 to, 3 of a bale to 2 bales, and bring the general average up to about 0.40 to 0.42 bales. It is but natural that the final yield must be very adversely influenced by the relative unproductivity of the bottom land. As regards the state of trade, there is a strike threatened in the Lancashire mills, and some people think the masters will not give way. We, however, cannot share this view. With the tremendous contracts running for such a long time ahead, mostly concluded with magnificent profits, we think it would be foolish to stop working, and we trust the masters will grant the operatives' request or at any rate offer a compromise. As for the general feeling of the market, the majority of operators are hesitating what to do, after the rapid advance. It is quite true that 6d. is not cheap, but it must be remembered that we have seen cotton at 7d, 8d, and higher, and might again under certain circumstances, perhaps, it will be as well not 8d. much just now, but to watch a little, and see whether the prospects of the growing crop do not improve; because in order to get 11,000,000, which we think are necessary if prices are to remain under 6d, climatic conditions will undoubtedly have to improve very much indeed. At any rate, with a full trade demand from the majority of countries, we should not like our spinner friends to be short of cotton. Whether they should buy more than their requirements will depend upon the weather. It will have to be perfect; no drought, no early frost, no drawback.

SPECIAL PRODUCE LETTER.

We have received the following special Indian Produce letter from Messrs. J. Haddon and Co., dated London, Aug. 4.

Annatto Seed.—Market very quiet. Buyers are holding. Sellers are asking 6d to 7d per lb. In sale there were 34 bags offered but all bought in.

Beeswax.—The market remains quiet. In sale yesterday there were 51 packages of East Indian of which only 15 sold, Calcutta white wax at £7·5 East India grey and yellow at £5-2-6 to £5-5.

Cinchone Bark.—At the last sales the demand was quiet. The small supply of 507 packages was offered, comprising 90 packages of East Indian, of which only part sold—Succirubra natural stem chips and Branch at 2 3-4d. Officinalis fair root at 5 1-2d. The next London sales take place on the 15th of August.

Copra.—The market is quiet. There are buyers at £19-5 November-December shipment, but no sellers. Sellers' ideas being £19-12-6.

Cloves.—A large business has been done. The old cloves are now in strong hands, and the new crop has practically been sold, Bombay being chief operator. Growers who have not sold their coming crop should secure good prices and will study their own interests best by consulting us before making local sales, or selling through other channels. For delivery a fair quantity have been sold, comprising August-October at 5,11-16d and sellers, and October-December at 5,13-16d and sellers. For arrival, a few hundred bales have changed hands for October-December shipment at 6 1-4d c. i. f. delivered weights and sellers. In sale this week there were 12 cases Penang offered, but withdrawn good bright picked at 1-2, 41 bags Seychelles offered and sold at 5 1-2d for fair, but mixed with headless brown more or less perished at 1 1-4d to 1 1-2d, stems 22 bags offered and sold at 1 3-4d.

Ginger.—Just now there is very little interest shown. A few sales have been made by over-anxious sellers privately at low rates. An improvement should be seen in the Autumn, as the position is favourable for an advance. In sales there were 5 cases, 653 bags and 198 baskets, Cochin and Calicut offered, of which only 15 packages found Buyers. Native cut small little medium limed at 30 to 30-6 fair washed Calicut medium some bold were taken out at 25 and washed rough small and medium at 20 to 21.

Hemp.—Market remains quiet of 123 bales, Jubbulpore only 20 bales sold at £19 10. Bengal Sunn 123 bales offered of which 13 bales sold at £12 10 to £13 5 bales Allahabad Sunn sold at £9-10 to £10-10.

Sisal.—There were 494 bales Indian offered of which 172 sold at £9 to £22-10 per ton.

Isinglass.—The 7th Auctions of this year were held recently, comprising 730 packages against 779 packages in June. The demand as we anticipated was slow and prices favoured buyers. Of 439 packages of Bombay only 85 packages sold. Karachi leaf good heavy palish at 3-1 to 3-3 fair pale and reddish at 2-8 to 2-10 heavy brownish part rough at 2-5 to 2-7 and mixed dark at 2 3 dark thin red at 2. Tongue yellowish gelatinous at 2-10, reddish gelatinous at 2-6, dark gelatinous at 1-11, long heavy reddish at 2-5 to 2-9 dark 1-9 to 2-2 small heav at 2 2 thin open at 1-9 packings at 1-2 to 1-5. Tongue Penang character good heavy palish 3-6 to 3-7, fair heavy reddish at 3 to 3-2. Purse good heavy yellowish at 1-7, fair to good at 1-2 to 1-4 middling part small at 1id to 1, Bladder-pipe fair at 2 to 2-2, dark at 1-6 to 1-7 tails fair to good 1 to 1-4, ordinary at 8 1-2d to 9d. The next Auctions will take place on the 22nd of August.

Kapoc.—Very little doing in this market. We quote ordinary quality at 4 3-4d per lb. Next sale take place on the 7th September.

Lemon grass oil.—The market remains firm. On the spot we quote the price at 8 1-4d to 9 1-2d per ounce.

Mace.—Market remains very quiet. In sales this week 9 cases Penang offered good bold pale and reddish part wormy were bought in at 2-6 and good bright were bought in at 1 6, 12 cases palish flat Singapore were also withdrawn at 1-4.

Nutmegs.—Market remains quiet. There were only 9 cases Penang offered and bought in 65's at 2, 65's at 1-11, 72's at 1-7, 80's at 1-2, 91's at 1, 01 11 cases Singapore only 2 sold, 84's defective at 6d, 85's were taken out at 2.

West Indian.—The market is steady. Of 46 packages offered all were sold, 69's at 1-2, 74's at 1, 89's at 9 1, 90's to 91's at 8 1-2d, 95's at 8d 98's to 99's at 7 1-2d, 104's at 5d 113's to 115's at 6 1-2d, 121 to 122's at 5 3-4 to 6d, 125's at 5 3-4d, in shell 87's at 4 1-4d.

Pepper.—Black. The market remains very quiet. In sales this week there was practically no demand and the small quantity put up in sale was bought in, 80 bags of Singapore greyish at 6d, 203 bags Alloppy fair to good at 5 3-4d to 6d and 32 bags Tellicherry light small greyish at 5 3-4 were all bought in. For arrival June-August and August-October shipment prices quoted at 6d value.

White pepper.—The market remains very quiet. 10 cases offered Singapore rather yellowish, but did not find buyers. On the spot fair Singapore is quoted 8 1-4d fair Penang 7 3 4d value. For arrival Singapore July-September shipments 1-16d c. i f delivered weighs.

Rubber.—The market for Para remains very firm. For fine hard we quote 5-6 1-2 and 5-6 for forward delivery.

In to-day's sales 5 packages of Ceylon were offered Prices were maintained. Fine pale biscuits bought in. Scrap rejected biscuits sold at 5 Scrap duty 4. Scrap good ball bought in.

Tea.—In sales this week there were 25,200 packages offered including 9,800 New Seasons and 2,600 from S. India compared with 17,400 last week. The competition was very keen for all fine invoices. For common Pekoe Souchong the price obtainable was about 4 3-4d. There was a steady demand for all common, good competition existed for medium qualities which sold at harder prices. The best averages were:—Travancore-Lockhart 7 3 4d. Peria Vurrai 7 1-2d. Nullatanna 7d. Darjeeling—Phoobsering Estate 10 1-4. Ting Ling 10 1-4d. S. Wynaad Peringodda 6 1-4d. Achoor Estate 5 3-4d Cachar and Sylhet-Chandpore Company Estate 7 3-4d, and Cheerie Valley Estate 7d. per lb.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

SECOND ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 22.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Trial Plate—Distance 1 mile.

(1st Entries 10)
Mr C Murray's ch e g Sacristan II (3 years)
Mr Kelso's b aus g Royalist
H H the 1st Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate—Distance 1 1-4 miles.
(1st Entries 13)
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Hamdstead (5 years)
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Cicero (6 years)
Mr M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Hyderi (aged)
Mr Kassim Jurisa' ch a h Lady (5 years)
The New Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
(1st Entries 6)
Mr W H Walmsley's br aus m Footlight by Firelock—Footlight 11 1-2
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 11 0 1-2
The Lilliputs—Distance 1-2 mile
(1st Entries 11)
Mr R Gopaliee's g a h How's That 13
Mr Valentine's b a h Jan Alum 13 2-3 4
Mr C E Taylour's b a h Whiteface 13-3

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

The Western India Stakes—Distance 1-1-4 miles
(1st Entries 15)
Mr C Murray's ch e g Sacristan II (3 years)
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist
Mr Naple's br mus g Reverberation (aged)
The Criterion—Distance 7 furlongs
(1st Entries 16)
Mr P B Avasia's ch e g Presbyterian (aged)
The Poona Derby—Distance 1 1-2 miles,
(1st Entries 19) and
Mr Ali Ben Talib's b a h Hampstead (5 years)
The Arab Pony Derby—Distance 6 furlongs
(1st Entries 18)
Mr F Ghaswalla's g a h Firdosi 13 2
Mr Valentine's B a h Jan Alum 13 2 3-4

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

The Kharakwala Plate—Distance R C and distance over 7 flights.
(1st Entries 8.
Major N M Smyth's b e g Laurier Rose
Mr C E Taylour's B aus m Tarcola 14 0 3-4
The Poona Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs
(1st Entries 17)
Mr E C Ramshaw's b aus m Signoring 14 2 (6 years)
Mr P B Avasia's ch e g Presbyterian (aged)
The Naval and Military Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
(1st Entries 11)
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Bridon 13 3 1-2
Mr C E Taylenr's b a h Whiteface 13 3

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

The Governor's Cup—Distance R C and distance
(1st Entries 24)
Messrs G H S Mahomed's A A Saifs g a h Moorcel 13-3 (aged)
Messrs M G S Mahomed's A A Saif's b a h Smasher (6 years
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Hampstead (5 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Noryee's b a h Bay Middleton 13-3 (aged)
Captain Toogood's g a g St Gres 13-3 (aged)
The Ganeshkhind Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
(1st Entries 17)
Mr C Murray's ch e g Sacrestan II (3 years)
The Stewards' Purse—Distance 1 1-4 miles.
(1st Entries 11)
Mr Naple's br aus g Reverberation (aged)
The Coronation Plate—Distance 7 furlongs
(1st Entries 18)
Mr W H Walmsley's br aus m Footlight 14 0 1-2
Mr E C Ramshaw's b e m Quick Remedy 14
The Lawn Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
1st Entries 23)
Mr Jamsetjee Hormasjee's ch a h Court Martial 13-3 3-4
Mr C E Taylour's b a h Whiteface 13-3

FIFTH DAY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 23.

The Bhamburda Plate—Distance about 1 3-4 miles over 8 flights.
(1st Entries 10)
Major N M Smyth's br e g Laurier Rose
The Aga Khan's Cup—Distance 1 1-2 miles
(1st Entries 13)
Mr Naples br aus g Reverberation (aged)
The Turf Club Cup—Distance 1 1-2 miles
(1st Entries 23)
Captain Toogoods g a g St Gris 13-3 (aged)
The Cantonment Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
(1st Entries 10)
Mr W H Walmsley's br aus m Footlight 14-0 1-2
The Kirkee Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
(1st Entries 23)
Mr Jamsetjee Hormusjee's ch a h Court Martial 13-3 3-4
Mr C E Taylour's b a h Whiteface 13 3
Mr A M Jaffer's b a h Nippon 14
The Ghorpure Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
(1st Entries 25)
Mr F Ghaswalla's g a h Firdosi 13 2
Mr Valentine's b a h Jan Alum 13 3 2-4

SIXTH DAY WEDNESDAY 27.

The Deccan Plate—Distance about 1 3-4 miles over 8 flights
(1st Entries 14)
Mr Curmer's b and g Rossi
The Stand Plate—Distance 7 furlongs
(1st Entries 15)
Mr B W O Thompson's ch e m Deakkaway (4 year)
The Baddock Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
(1st Entries 18)
Mr P B Avasia's ch e g Presbyterian (aged)
The all Pony Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
(1st Entries 15)
Mr W H Walmsley's br aus m Footlight 14 0 1-2
The Desert Handicap—Distance 1 mile
(1st Entries 23)
Captain Toogood's g a g St Gris 13 3 (aged)
The Lilliput Handicap—Distance 5 furlong's
(1st Entries 99
Mr F Ghaswalla's g a h Ferdosi 13 2
Mr B Godaljee's g a h How's That 13 3
Mr Valentine's b a h Jan Alum 13 2 3-4
Mr C E Taylour's b a h Whiteface 13 3
Third and final entries close on Tuesday September 5.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROBINSON—August 17, at Lahore, the wife of S F Robinson, of a daughter.
TULLOCH—August 12, at the Mission House, Kurseong, Bengal, the wife of the Rev A P S Tulloch, B D, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HEALY—CHARLESWORTH—August 15, at All Souls Church, Coimbatore, by the Rev W A H Parker, Frederick William Healy, to Kathleen Iris, youngest daughter of R Charlesworth, and grand-daughter of the late Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Henry Irving, R E.
WAPSHARE—MARRIOTT—August 18, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev B M Morton, Chaplain, James Henry Wapshare, son of the late Henry Wapshare, of the Ouchterlony Valley, to Ellen Hunt (Nellie) youngest daughter of Col E M L Marriott, of Welbeck, Ootacamund.

DEATHS.

BUTTERWICK—July 25, at Calcutta, Teresa Adelaide daughter of the late Capt Henry Charles Butterwick.
CRISP—August 17, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, William Crisp of Hull, Yorkshire, aged 41 years, of dysentery, Proprietor of Belvedere Hotel, Calcutta, and Hotel Cecil Howrah.
HALL—August 16, at the General Hospital, Madras, Robert Lancaster Hall, Inspector, Local Fund Accounts, only son of the late Mr Charles Hall, Chief Supt, Accountant General's Office, Madras.
MOUNT—August 6, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, Felix de Mount, aged 74 years.
MACKENZIE—August 15, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, Mrs L Mackenzie, formerly of Mussooree.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1905.

CHINA AFTER THE WAR.

ACCORDING to a Tokio correspondent, there are signs that, as soon as the Russo-Japanese war is over, China will take sweeping measures of reform. Officials are to be sent to all parts of the civilised world to investigate the systems of constitutional government, and a general scheme has been drawn up by the Viceroy Yuan-shi-Kai, which finds considerable favour with the Throne. So far as the selection of these officials is concerned and that it is contemplated inviting the powers to an international conference on Far Eastern affairs, we believe the statement to be practically correct. It may be also true that there are signs of a desire for sweeping reforms. But we must take our observations in Peking, not in Tokio, and we shall find that the measures have lost nothing in magnitude looked at from across the Yellow Sea. Tokio tells us China contemplates extensive military reforms, even to the length of enforcing conscription. Peking too announces "Important Military Reforms" in an Imperial Decree. When we examine this we find the Empress Dowager has issued a rescript in which she remarks that "since the beginning of our dynasty bows and arrows have been the important arms to uphold the national dignity and thus in examining military officers and in training officers and men, riding and arrow-shooting were recognised as essential items for men-of-arms. However, in recent years, the methods of fighting have greatly changed and are daily changing and arms are especially improving daily." This, it may be remarked without offence, is a somewhat belated discovery, but her Imperial Majesty with a passing tribute to the wisdom of her ancestors, and an apology to their ashes, commands that hereafter all the Princes, Dukes and high officials of the Eight Banners shall all study thoroughly the modern science of war and defences and shall not indulge "in the mere study of useless out-of-date matters. Those who shall be received in audience before appointment in military services, who used to carry bows, are not any longer to carry bows. The Imperial escorts, the Imperial Guards and all Government armies are not to be allowed to carry obsolete weapons and the methods of selecting the Imperial Guards and other officers and Manchurian soldiers, the examination of their knowledge in the science of war and their physical strength and their abilities, etc., are to be investigated by the Ministers of Presence and the Board of War, who shall compile the rules and regulations for the same." All this is very well as far as it goes, but it is still a long way off the situation which may be described as on the verge of conscription.

Another reform Tokio foretells is the thorough reorganisation of the Government Administration and the appointment of new officials throughout the Empire. That is a reform which the Empress-Dowager would no more think of undertaking than of restoring power to the Emperor, but her Majesty is at the same time said to have resolved not to place trust in all promises made by Government by its advisers, but to allow time for the adequate trial of a reformed administration—before stripping the buttons off the Ministers who promise more than they can perform. Then her Majesty is reported to have determined on withdrawing all distinctions between Manchuria and China and bringing the great province within the Empire. This is taking a good deal for granted and without any acknowledgement of indebtedness to Japan. But the Provincial Governors have been asked what they think of the idea of making a representation to the Powers in view of the proceedings of the Peace Conference, and these illustrious gentlemen are wise in recommending that China's affairs be left in the hands of their Minister at Washington. As to the desirability of inviting the Powers to confer on Far Eastern affairs, the Provincial Governors are equally cautious. They do not think it desirable to beg the Powers to maintain the integrity of Manchuria. They did that once before; the unwisdom of the step "can be seen from what happened at the time of the Japan-China War and its harm can easily be understood." In the views of the said Governors it is "far more advisable" to order the Chinese Minister at Washington by wire to act according to the circumstances on the spot in looking after China's interests and at the same time to order the Chinese Minister at Tokio to express the sincere desire of China in respect of the welfare of Manchuria so as to maintain the integrity of China's interests in Manchuria and to secure more intimate relations with Japan. "The present war," say they, "is watched by the Powers of the world and has great relation to the future state of affairs of the whole of Asia, and if we commit an error the Powers of the world will take advantage of that and it will cause the partition of China and thus we will become losers. At present is, indeed, a critical moment for the Far Eastern powers, and therefore, we had better have a friendly understanding with Japan so as to maintain China's interest in the Three Eastern Provinces." They are wise in their day and generation those Provincial Governors, and their shrewdness manifests itself in the policy they venture to suggest. This involves the fixing of the date of the evacuation of Manchuria by foreign troops and the despatch of Chinese troops "so as to check further encroachment of the Russians towards the South," the date of the abolition of Japanese military administration in Manchuria, the opening of Manchurian ports to foreign trade, the disposal of the concession of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan, the settlement of the future of the Russian leased territory in Manchuria, the establishment of administration similar to that in vogue in China proper and the extermination of mounted bandits.

Among other reforms contemplated in China proper, is said to be the decision of the Empress Dowager to strengthen the finances by gradually gathering in funds from all the provinces. It is not easy to see how this is to be effected by legitimate means, seeing that the provinces send in to the Imperial Exchequer more than they can afford with due regard to provincial requirements. But whether the means employed for increasing the revenues are legitimate or not, according to Western views of what is right and proper, does not trouble the Chinese, and her Imperial Majesty gets over the point by ordaining that local authorities shall be allowed a certain amount of independent action. Poor unfortunate dwellers in localities, with new officials, armed with independent powers, what will their lot not be? The official must squeeze his own requirements out of them first. Then he must make enough to pay office expenses; next for local purposes, and by the time he has done that, there will be very little capacity for tax-paying left in the people. It is some consolation to be told that in the great scheme of reform provision will be made for helping the poor and destitute. They will require it. Meantime it cannot surprise anyone to learn that China is rather more actively disturbed internally at the present than it has been for some time past. Riots are of every day occurrence and further reprisals against foreign missionaries are threatened. The lower class Chinaman is showing his aptitude for Western methods by instituting a determined boycott against Americans and all things American; while among the higher official classes we have disaffection. The methods of these latter are instructive. A Secretary of the Grand Secretariat last month addressed the Throne complaining that the Viceroy of Chihli has too much power and influence and, therefore his power and influence should be lessened so as to avoid future trouble, the said Secretary quoting similar cases in past history and books of reference. Prince Ching, we learn, sent his deputy to pacify him—how, we are not told, but probably by truly oriental devices. This is not an isolated case by any means, but we shall no doubt hear of a multiplicity of highly interesting incidents when, if ever, a serious attempt is made to deprive those in high places of office and to substitute new men.

PRINCES AND PRIVATION.

A PROVISIONAL programme of the Prince and Princess's peregrinations in the principal city of this Presidency was issued to the Press yesterday. In addition thereto was a communique setting forth the proper wear. It is satisfactory to know that whatsoever things are good enough to don in the presence of the Viceroy are good enough for Royalty. On all official occasions and at all entertainments when their Royal Highnesses are present the dress should be the same as on similar occasions when the Viceroy is present. That is good. As it is, now, a long time since the Viceroy was present at any function in Bombay, the dress which was worn by either sex is somewhat worse for wear and slightly out of date as regards cut and material. No matter. The edict has gone forth. It must be the same; not something like it, but the same. No use sending Home or to Paris for new frocks. They will not do. They cannot possibly meet the requirements of the official mandate. Even similar things will not do. It is no use quibbling. They must be the same. This is one rendering, but another lays stress on the word "custom." It is, therefore, desirable not to make innovations. It is no use going to a levee or reception unless after nightfall in evening dress. Men must bring out their antiquated frock coats and tall hats and put them on in the usual places. No use saying it is your custom to put on a coat where the nether garment ought to be. You must just do as you would on any other day. New ideas will be sternly repressed. This makes for economy, and judging from the provisional programme the Prince and Princess are fully prepared to encourage economy, even at some risk to their health. It may be, of course, that they have not been consulted and that it is Governor who is responsible. We do not know. But look at that programme. On the day their Royal Highnesses land they will have a quiet dinner at which the Viceroy will be present, and do all the talking we presume. That matters little, for his Excellency must catch a train at midnight. In the belief that their Royal Highnesses will have forgotten to eat in their eagerness to listen to his Excellency, they are to have breakfast next morning at 9-30, if they are up betimes, and lunch at 2 with a banquet at 8 o'clock in the evening. They will be well advised to make the most of their opportunities, for neither breakfast nor lunch is included in the programme of any of the following days. Although November 10th gives them three meals, the 11th, 13th and 14th only one meal a day—dinner. November 12th is set aside for rest—and fasting too, seemingly, since not a solitary meal is provided for. Even Princes and Princesses must eat and fortunately the next day will give the Prince and Princess a quiet dinner at which no talker is yet arranged for, and they can eat in peace and then go and get a dance or two at Byculla, a few minutes afterwards. There is reason to believe there will be a refreshment buffet at at the Club, where their Royal Highnesses ought to provide for next day, for nothing more is said of victuals until afternoon, not evening, when they have another private dinner, and depart. We would suggest a private box of biscuits in the Royal apartments, but that we know a Prince who has been a sailor understands how to forage for himself. For the same reason we abstain from urging the Royal Visit Fund to put aside a certain portion of its receipts for expenditure at any of the well-known provision marts in Bombay. Further the programme which is published is only a draft, as well as provisional, and is open to correction—to additions we trust, not to omissions, or the revised version may mean royal starvation.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

SINCE the famous case in which an American coroner—who was paid by the piece—insisted upon holding an inquest on a mummy, there has been nothing so absurd as the conduct of the Luton police described in the current number of "Nature" by Mr. Worthington G. Smith. About six weeks ago a couple of human skeletons were exhumed near the prehistoric British camp at Leagrave, Luton. They were both lying as primitive man buried his dead, "with his knees tucked up to his nose." Along with them were found some bronze ornaments of unmistakable ancient workmanship. Mr. Smith, as a competent archæologist, naturally thought that these skeletons would be treated as an interesting historical find. Instead of that, the police insisted that an inquest should be held on them The Coroner, when summoned, appears to have seen the absurdity of the proposal. He was content to suggest that the bones should be buried in the Luton Churchyard. Mr. Smith protested in the name of archæology against this hasty disposal of relics which might have thrown light on the physical characteristics of the early Briton; but the police were inexorable, and the skeletons were duly interred in nice new coffins, with a hearse and all the usual trapping of the modern British funeral. Mr. Smith adds that the vicar went so far as to read the burial service over these relics of sun-worshipping Pagans, but one is unwilling to believe that such a travesty of that solemn rite was possible. The whole story would be incredible if it were not so well attested. Science has sometimes been accused of wanting in reverence for "the dust and awful treasures of the dead," but this union of the spiritual and the secular arm has certainly outdone her in exposing our harmless ancestors to ridicule.

AN overwhelming majority of the Norwegian Storthing has decided to ask Sweden to agree to a dissolution of the Union.

THE Tsar's manifesto has given rise to extraordinary scenes in Moscow and other parts of the country. The reforms are dismissed by the populace as totally inadequate.

MESSAGES published in the "Times" and "Morning Post" intimate that there is reason to believe that terms of peace have been agreed upon. Japan shows such leniency, if the details be true, that she must be feeling the effects of the war very severely.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Madras is likely to make a short tour in the Trichinopoly and South Arcot Districts in the latter part of October, on his return from Ootacamund.

COL. G. W. COX, late Madras Army, has died at the age of 71. He entered the service in 1854, and after reaching the rank of colonel in 1883, was placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List in 1892. Col. Cox was employed against the Karen insurgents in 1857.

THE provisional programme during the stay of the Prince and Princess of Wales in Bombay shows that the Renown arrives at noon. Their Royal Highnesses will not land until 4-30. The reception at Government House will be on November 11, while there will be a banquet followed by a Levee at the Secretariat on November 10. The full programme is published in another column.

THE value of the sea-borne trade of Calcutta with foreign countries during the month of July, was valued at 798 lakhs. In comparison with the same month of 1904, this represents a decline of 6 3-4 lakhs. Both under imports and exports there was a falling off in the value of merchandise amounting to 15 1-2 lakhs, but this was more than met by the larger imports and exports of treasure, resulting in the small improvement above noted. Four months of the year 1905-06 have now gone by and the total foreign trade of Calcutta by sea during that period has amounted to a total aggregate value of 30-9/10 crores, or a slight decrease on the previous year of 22 lakhs. In merchandise there has been an improved trade under both imports and exports: the former has risen in value by 86 1-2 lakhs, and the latter by 24 lakhs. But on the other hand there has been a great contraction in the value of treasure received, resulting in a total falling off of 130 1-2 lakhs, chiefly consisting of gold. Exports of treasure were also less by two lakhs.

REFERRING to the resignation of Lord Curzon, the "Pioneer" writes:—"It is a great and sudden fall; there has been nothing like it in the India of the Crown. Lord Wellesley was overthrown by the Directors, but at the end of years of long drawn out discord and in circumstances which gave him a large discretion as to the time and manner of his retirement. This incident reminds one rather of the fall of Wolsey or of Stratford than of the occurrences of our own hum-drum times. The English papers in their clumsy and ill-informed comments seem to have missed altogether the points of the situation. But though wrong, they are perhaps in a sense right. A few years hence the incident of the Supply Membership will have grown small, and it will be recognised that Lord Curzon's overthrow was the the result of a great duel with his Commander-in-Chief. It will be recognised, too, probably that in this the Viceroy was in the right, and that his fall was due to the part played by his friends and supporters at Home. It is here that the moral interest of the situation lies. A year ago the party with which Lord Curzon is identified were apparently ready to give him the Viceroyalty for life if that had been in their power. How is it they are against him now? Evidently, a piece of private history is wanted to supply the gap. Yet after all it is not Lord Kitchener that is to blame for the unhappy ending of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty. The real responsibility for that must be placed on the unconstitutional prolongation of his Viceroyalty last year. The Statutes are not to be violated with impunity. No blessing has rested on the reign thus prolonged. The Viceroy, who might have left in a halo of success has lost ground steadily during his second term of office, his previous good luck has deserted him, until he has come to the end ingloriously defeated in an impossible attempt to carry by force a constitutional position."

THE "Kokumin" has a report that the Czar has presented the Dalai Lama with a diamond bracelet, and that Captain Kozakoff, of the Russian Army, is projecting an advance on Lhassa with a military force!

MR. THOMAS FINLAYSON, civil engineer, whose death in his 86th year is announced, went to India as civil engineer, in 1859, in connection with the Madras Railway, then in process of construction (Madras to Bangalore and Bombay). Mr. Finlayson resigned his position in 1862, owing to ill-health, and retired from active service.

THE "Memorial Diplomatique" has it from an authoritative source that a long letter addressed to the Emperor of Russia from Paris, on the 6th of July, has considerably modified the views of the Tsar and of his advisers bringing the happiest prospects for the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan. The nomination of M. de Witte as plenipotentiary, was the first fruit of this letter.

MEMS ON BANKRUPTCY.

BY AN ACCOUNTANT.

THE shady side of commercial life is nowhere better exemplified than in that most interesting annual report made by the Board of Trade, and currently known as the Bankruptcy Returns. It is a rich quarry for the cynic, and it is valuable also to the economist, and its perusal should be a healthy exercise for the commercial man, and, indeed for every citizen, for they are not only commercial men, who go bankrupt, and they are not even invariably men at all, as the list of women insolvencies shows.

The first point to note in regard to this year's returns is that of which we apprised our readers on the morning after the appearance of the returns, namely, the growth of bankruptcy during the past year. We need not again repeat all the figures we then gave to emphasise this growth. It will suffice now to recall that the total number of cases of insolvency under both the Bankruptcy Acts and the Deeds of Arrangement Act last year was 8631 comparing with 7908 in 1903, 7537 in 1902, and 7877 in 1895, the year in which the table in the returns begins. The growth in liabilities and in the estimated loss to creditors was larger last year than the growth in the number of cases dealt with. For whereas the liabilities as estimated by debtors in 1903 was £9,675,282 (in 1895, £11,426,731), last year they were £12,086,357, and the estimated loss to creditors, which in 1903 was £7,326,737 (in 1895, £9,219,311), amounted last year to £9,371,780.

The reader may choose between two possible explanations of this growth. One involves a criticism of the whole system of bankruptcy; the other will lead us into the stormy field of the tariff question, and all sorts of other discussions of commercial subjects, into which, inviting as they may be, we cannot stray now. Put in another way, the increase in bankruptcy means one or both of two things: an increase in the popularity of bankruptcy, or a decrease, owing to bad trade and so forth, in the power of our countrymen to make both ends meet. Perhaps we may add a third explanation—the increase in extravagant and thriftless habits—but that heading may well be included under the second. A few words as to the first explanation. The phrase we have just used about the increasing popularity of bankruptcy may strike some readers as incongruous. It may seem to them that the last state into which any man would want to get would be that of bankruptcy, with its injurious effects upon one's reputation and credit, and the disagreeable social and legal restrictions which it involves. Such readers should remember that it is not every one who is a member of Parliament or of a good club which he values; and it is not every one who has any particular reputation or credit before his bankruptcy. And even in regard to such as have been men of good standing, and who do feel the deprivations and the obloquy which attaches to public insolvency, bankruptcy must often appear in the light of a relief, after a long drawn out and bitter struggle to continue a business to pay bills and to avoid duns.

Then there is the large number—and it is questionable if this number is not growing—of those who look upon bankruptcy as quite one of the ordinary incidents of a commercial career, and a convenient, even if a drastic, method of getting rid of oppressive financial obligations. To this class (comprising many men who prove their immunity from the vice of thriftlessness, which is supposed to attach to bankrupts, by thoughtfully making over their belongings or a considerable share of them, to their wives in sufficient time beforehand to avoid the law) bankruptcy is simply a public convenience—a method whereby they can gamble beyond their means, and if need be, cheat their creditors. And looked at from that point of view, the publication of the annual bankruptcy returns raises once again in the mind the question whether our bankruptcy system is really a thing to be proud of, the ornament of our constitution which it is so generally assumed to be. We remember some years ago, in conversation with a Canadian Finance Minister, raising the point that traders in England often hesitated to engage in commercial transactions with people in Canada, because of the lack of a bankruptcy law in the Dominion. Instead of replying that the Dominion hoped to rise to the possession of a bankruptcy law some day, the Minister answered that he thought Canada was to be congratulated upon not having such a law and that because of its absence (and in connection, of course, with the existing commercial law of the Dominion) trading with Canadians was really rendered the more secure. A bankruptcy system, however, we have, and it has got itself so firmly established in our law that to talk of the desirability of its abolition is merely to discuss the unpractical. The best that we can hope for is reform of the law in the light of past unfortunate experience and, therefore, in the direction of greater stringency. But legislators would, nevertheless, be stimulated to take and to keep in the right path of reform, if they would bear in mind that the whole system is from the point of view of abstract desirability, upon its trial.

The Inspector-General calls attention in his report to the fact that though insolvencies both under the Bankruptcy Acts and under the Deeds of Arrangement Act increased last year, the increase was greater under deeds of arrangement. In the former class the increase was from 4286 to 4546—an increase of 260. In the latter class the growth was from 3622 to 4085, an increase of 463. It is clear that Mr. Hough is not altogether in love with deeds of arrangement. It has been frequently pointed out, he writes, that section 25 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890, while empowering the Board of Trade to collect statistics of proceedings under deeds of arrangement, does not enable them to exercise any control over the trustees acting in pursuance of such deeds, except for the purpose of enforcing the annual accounts of receipts and payments required by the section. Mr. Hough then proceeds to instance cases in which trusteeships, under deeds of arrangement have not been successful. Here are two specimens:—

"C. was trustee under six deeds of arrangement and the last accounts received show balances amounting in the aggregate to £1,031 6s. 4d. Communications have been received by the department from creditors in these matters, complaining of the non-distribution of the estates. This accountant absconded just before the warrant was issued for his arrest, proceedings against him having been commenced by the Director of Public Prosecutions. No dividend is likely to be paid under his bankruptcy."

"L. is reported to have committed suicide towards the end of 1903. He was trustee under the five outstanding deeds of arrangement, at the time of his decease, and the accounts rendered to the department show balances amounting in all to £1,736 7s. 9d. In three of these cases, in which the balances due amounted to £1,699, the new trustees have received from the administration of the deceased's estate £295 by way of first and final dividend for distribution amongst the creditors."

A frequent subject of discussion is the comparative cost of administration of insolvent estates by official trustees, by non-official trustees, and under deeds of assignment respectively. One gathers information on this matter from the tables attached to the Inspector-General's report. One table shows that the proportion of costs to gross assets realised in estates wound up by official receivers last year was 35·31 per cent. The proportion in the case of estates wound up by non-official trustees was only 26.23 per cent. The proportion in cases wound up under deeds of assignment was only 20.45 per cent. It certainly seems as though the winding up by official receivers is an expensive method, and it does not seem to be getting less expensive. True, against the 35.31 per cent. of last year, we have 36.27 per cent. in 1895, but in the intervening years the proportion was substantially less. It was down to 30.37 per cent. in 1902, rose to 32.40 per cent. in 1903, and again to 35.31 per cent. last year. In the case of estates wound up by non-official trustees, the proportion of costs to assets was 24·43 per cent. in 1902, rose to 30 per cent. in 1903, but dropped to 26·28 per cent. last year. Under deeds of assignment the costs amounted to 19.80 per cent. for 1902, 18·49 per cent. in 1903, and 20.45 per cent. last year.

(Concluded on page 6.)

IS IT PEACE?

RUMOUR OF A SETTLEMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY JAPANESE LENIENCY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 23.

A "Times'" despatch from Portsmouth quotes a high Japanese authority, saying that last evening it was more than possible that the plenipotentiaries had come to terms on the subject of indemnity and Sakhalin, and adds that it is undoubted that the Japanese want peace and are trying to make peace easy for Russia.

The "Morning Post" publishes a telegram from Portsmouth U. S. which says that a Treaty of Peace will be signed shortly which provides for Russia paying Japan a sum which is not large for the keep of the prisoners and wounded and ceding the Southern half of Sakhalin. Japan is abandoning her claim to the interned warships and the limitation of Russia's naval power in the Far East.

LATER.

A telegram from Portsmouth U. S. says that well informed circles consider that a final rupture to-day is impossible. It is known that President Roosevelt's proposal consists of Russia re-purchasing all or part of Saghalien for a sum and, if the belligerents disagree, it is to be determined hereafter. This, together with the Chinese payment for the cession of the railway and the Russian payment for the maintenance of the prisoners would be equal to Japan's total war costs.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

A telegram from Portsmouth says that the resumption of the Conference sittings is postponed until to-morrow. The non-completion of the Protocols is assigned as the reason.

It is believed, however, that the real reason of the postponement of the Conference is that M. de Witte is awaiting final instructions from St. Petersburg.

A representative from President Roosevelt conferred with M. de Witte and Baron Rosen to-day.

THE RUSSIAN REFORMS.

Contempt for the Manifesto.

LONDON, Aug. 23,

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed yesterday when the Mayor of Moscow proclaimed the Tsar's Manifesto. The crowd greeted it with an uproar and sang the Marseillaise.

Fierce speeches were made expressing contempt for the Manifesto.

The Moscow Municipality passed a resolution accepting the Constitution merely as a preliminary and demanding freedom of speech in the press and at meetings.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Symptoms of general indignation in Russia at the meagre character of the Constitutional concessions are widespread and the dissatisfaction is aggravated by the economic conditions of the country.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Action of the Storthing.

The Norwegian Storthing has resolved by 104 to 11 to request Sweden to concur in the dissolution of the Union.

THE RISING IN EAST AFRICA.

Attack on German Camp Repulsed.

LONDON Aug. 23.

The rising is spreading in German East Africa. The natives have attacked the German camp for two successive days, but were repulsed.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Australians have beaten Lancashire by an innings and 67 runs.

LORD AMPTHILL'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 23.

Lord Ampthill returned to Madras this morning on the conclusion of his Hyderabad tour.

His Excellency is making arrangements to leave Madras by the middle of February next on the expiry of his tenure of office.

COLLISON AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, August 23.

A very sad drowning fatality occurred on the Rangoon River last night.

While Mr. Nicholls, a stevedore, was coming up, the river in a motor launch, the oil-tank steamer Syriam collided with the launch. The anchor of the steamer fouled and dragged away the mast of the launch, and Mr. Nicholls' eldest daughter, aged sixteen, and her cousin, aged fifteen, were carried overboard and drowned.

Mr. Nicholls and the crew escaped.

THE S. S. CRUSADER REFLOATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 22.

The Colombo harbour tug Goliath returned this afternoon after having succeeded in getting the s. s. Crusader off the reef at the Maldives whereon she had stuck since the 7th instant. The s. s. Crusader is expected here to-night.

THE Japanese Army in future is to be uniformed in khaki, and the same costume will be worn by all branches of the Service, Officers and men, the former being distinguished only by their shoulder-straps.

LORD GURZON'S RESIGNATION.

MADRAS CHAMBER'S MESSAGE.

MAHOMEDAN SYMPATHY WITH LORD CURZON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The following message hasbeen sent by the Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce, to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy :—

"Please convey to His E. the Viceroy the expression of Madras Chamber's profound regret at his Excellency's resignation of the Viceregal office which he has filled with such marked distinction and ability. The Chamber wishes to express its gratitude to his Excellency for his constant and successful endeavours to promote the interests of commerce and industry, and considers that the mercantile community has special cause to regret his resignation. The Chamber feels that India is loeing a Viceroy who has been actuated in all that he has done by a whole-hearted devotion to the best interests of the country."

The following telegrams have reached the Private Secretary to the Viceroy :—

"From Nawab Saiyid Ameer Hosain, Calcutta. Please express to his Excellency the sincere regret of the National Mahomedan Association at his resignation. We lose a most accomplished, honest and sympathising Viceroy."

"From Nasrullah Khan, President of the National Mahomedan Association."

"The Bombay Members of the Bombay Presidency National Mahomedan Association hear with sincere regret of his Excellency's departure, which they regard as a great misfortune to India. The members loyally acknowledge his Excellency's signal services to the country."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE "Indu Prakash" says :—The more we study telegraphic correspondence, the more clear it becomes that Mr. Brodrick, relying upon the support of the complacent Mr. Balfour, was determined either to drive out Lord Curzon or to force upon him almost and out and out acceptance of the original programme of Lord Kitchener, supposed concessions and outward modifications notwithstanding. The announcement that the Defence Committee had resolved that the Supply Member should not be above the rank of Colonel, the insisting upon the necessity of the person chosen possessing technical experience—that is experience in store-keeping and supply procuring, the summary rejection of General Barrows' name, merely because he was high in active command, the uncompromising tone of each telegraphic reply to Lord Curzon, the studied attempt in each of these to gloss over a determination to throw overboard the Viceroy by a palpably hypocritical declaration that he had done well and it caused them pain to tell him to go, and last but not least, the desire expressed that the Viceroy should consult Lord Kitchener to name the man who was to act as a counterpoise against him :—a 11 these but too plainly show that it was Mr. Brodrick who from the first, proved false and disloyal to the understanding arrived at that the differences that had arisen should be settled in the spirit of a fair give and take and honest compromise. And yet, it is he who charges Lord Curzon with having departed from the promise to loyally work out the compromise Disingenuousness and irony could surely go no further

The "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" observes: There might be differences of opinion regarding the policy of Lord Curzon, but it must still be acknowledged that, for years past, India had not had a Viceroy who could equal him in his extraordinary capacity for work, his uncommon abilities and his powers of initiation. Any right-minded man must admit that apart from two or three of his acts, he has done many good deeds, the benefits of which will be apparent as time progresses. We are sincerely sorry to lose such an independent, able, and zealous ruler; more so on account of the pitiful circumstances which have brought about the crisis.

POONA GYMKHANA GOLF TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

The following is the result of the competition for the Men's second event in the H. H. the Aga Khan's Prize played yesterday. Heavy rain which fell in the evening interfered considerably with the game :—

	H'cap.	Result
Major R. Anderson	plus 2	2 up
Revd Cant	3	all squares.
G. W. Smith	6	1 down.
Major Carnegy	12	1 down.
Revd Heslope	5	2 down.
E. J. Mackenzie	11	2 down.
Captain Anthony	5	3 down.
A Hill	12	3 down.
C. Gray	14	4 down.
R. B. Stewart	7	6 down.
Hon'ble Jenkins	9	6 down.
Lieut. Colonel Fooks	6	7 down.

Twelve other competitors failed to return scores.

The following is the result of the Ladies' Bogey for the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton's prize :—

	H'cap.	Result.
Miss Exham	scr.	1 up.
Mrs. Carter	4	1 down.
Mrs. Dodgson	6	1 down.
Mrs. Anderson	plus 2	2 down.
Mrs. Fawcett	7	4 down.
Mrs. Davison	13	4 down.
Mrs. Marshall	4	6 down.
Mrs. Bain	9	7 down.

Other competitors failed to return scores.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME FOR BOMBAY.

THE following press communique has been issued by the Chief Secretary to Government :—

During the forthcoming tour in India of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the custom with regard to dress on all official occasions, and at all entertainments when their Royal Highnesses are present should be the same as on similar occasions when the Viceroy is present.

The following is the programme, provisionally accepted, of arrangements for November 9th to November 14th :—

November 9.—His Excellency the Viceroy arrives in the early morning (arrival public) and drives to Government House, H. M. S. Renown arrives in Bombay at 12 noon. His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief goes on board. At 3-30 p.m. his Excellency the Viceroy goes on board, At 3-45 p.m., his Excellency the Governor, Members of Council and Chief Justice go on board, At 4-30 p.m., their Royal Highnesses land at the Apollo Bunder. Presentation of Chiefs and high officials. Presentation of Municipal address and reply thereto. At 5-30 p.m. their Royal Highnesses drive through part of Native City to Government House, Malabar Point, At 8-15 p.m. quiet dinner at which his Excellency the Viceroy will be present. Midnight his Excellency the Viceroy departs (departure private).

November 10.—At 9 30 a.m. breakfast, At 10-30 a.m visits from Chiefs to his Royal Highness, At 2 p.m. lunch At 4 30 p.m. their Royal Highnesses drive through the Native town. Open the new street "en route," At 8 p.m. banquet, followed by Levee at the Secretariat and Purdah party at Government House.

November 11.—At 10 a. m. his Royal Highness returns visits of Chiefs, At 4-30 p.m. their Royal Highnesses lay foundation stone of Museum; visit to the Dockyard and Flagship. At 8 p.m. dinner followed by reception of Native Chiefs first, and then more general reception.

November 12.—Rest, In the evening their Royal Highnesses drive and attend Divine Service at the Cathedral.

November 13.—At 10 a.m. his Royal Highness returns visits of Chiefs, At 4-30 p.m. their Royal Highnesses lay foundation stone of New Dock and call at Yacht Club. At 8-30 p.m. quiet dinner, followed by Byculla Club Ball.

November 14.—At 10-30 a.m., Reception of lesser Chiefs and other interviews. Afternoon, drive through Children's Fete to the Apollo Bunder and go by steam launch to Elephanta Caves. Private dinner and departure.

POONA RACES.

FIFTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

The fifth extra meeting came off successfully to-day. The weather was as usual threatening, but it did not interfere. The attendance was good, but not so large as on every Saturday. Most of the favourites disappointed and the public had a bad day. Captain Casson again fell from Firewater. The following are the results :—

THE STICKS HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 500; second. Rs, 200; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap Hurdle race for ponies 14·2 and under. Distance,—1 1-4 miles over 6 flights.

Captain H C Guest's ch aus g Funny (11st. 6lbs.) .....L C Hoyt 1

Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West (10st 13lbs)..... Owner 2

H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus h Red Shot (9st 4lbs) .....Capt Casson 3

Messrs Wood and Badger's ch aus g Curfew Bell (10st 7lbs).....Major Crawley 4

Betting :—Evens on Funny, 2 Key West, Red Shot 5 Lilly of the Valley, 7 Melvina. Won by half a length. A length between second and third. Time 2mins. 22secs.

THE TRIAL CHASE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A Steeplechase for Horses which have not won Steeplechase value Rs. 500 or over. W. A. and C. raised 2lbs, Penalties, Winners since 31st March 1903, chase value Rs. 150, or over: once, 5lbs; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Winners since the above date chase value Rs. 200, or over, 5lbs. In addition to above penalties. Distance—About 2 miles 1 furlong over the Steeplechase Course.

Mr F W Barrett's bl aus g The Pirate King (10st 7lbs) ..... Mr Reynolds 1

Mr H B Pike's bl aus g Musketeer ..... Major Crawley 2

Mr C E Reynard's b aus g Vienard (10 7lbs) .....Mr Anderson 3

Mr F W Barrett's br I rish m Sul Dhu (10st 7lbs) .....Mr Palmer 4

Betting :—One and a half against Musketeer, 2 Pirate King, 3 Fire Water, 8 Dundonald, 15 the rest.

Firewater with Captain Casson on fell. Won by 4 lengths; 12 lengths between second and third. Time 4mins. 41 2/5 secs.

THE FIRST LITTLE ARAB HANDICAP.—Winner Rs 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under. Distance,—5 furlongs.

Mr. L. H. Spence's g a h Vasco (10st 4 lbs) .....Robinson 1

Messrs. Wood and Badger's g a g Harpagon (8st 9lbs).....Penton 2

Mr. Peel's ch a h Plassey (7st 5lbs).....Hoyt 3

Messrs M Goculdas A. Nanjee's g a h False Start .....(10st 5lbs)...Foster 4

Betting:—7 to 2 Vasco, 4 Plassey, Girjistan, 5 False Start, 6 Coger and long odds the rest. Won by a length. Same distance between second and third. Time 1 min. 9 4/5 secs.

ARAB MAIDEN PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1903, race value Rs. 150 or over once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; three times 12lbs.; oftener, 2lbs. Allowances.—Horses which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over, 4lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, 5lbs. Distance.—1 1 4 mile.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Cicero (8st 2lbs) .....Robinson 1

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Eid (8st 3lbs) .....C. B. Mahomed 2

Mr. A. A. Ameer's b a h Bristo (7st 12lbs) .....Meisom 3

Mr. Kassim Jurjis' ch a h Lady (9st 2lbs) .....Southall 4

Betting :—Evens Cicero, 2 Asad, 6 Lady, 8 Eid and 20 the rest. Won by 1 3/4 lengths. One length between second and third. Time 2 mins, 28 secs.

SELLING PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A Selling Race for horses. Horses entered for Rs. 2,000 to carry 10st.; 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 600. Allowances.—Ponies 14-2 and under 5lbs. Horses not won race value Rs. 150 or over 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr R R S' b aus g Resident (7st 0lbs) Meisom 1

Mr D L Khimjee's b aus g Roscommon (7st 6lbs) .....Heeroo 2

H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker (8st 4lbs).....w..... .....Robinson 3

Betting :—Evens Roscommon, 3 Firecracker, 4 Resident and long odds the rest. Won by 1 1/2 lengths. 3/4 length between second and third. Time 1 min. 3 secs.

THE MAIDEN LILLIPUT PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 13-3 and under, new measurement, 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1903 race value Rs. 150 or over once, 5lbs.; twice 10lbs.; three times, 14lbs.; oftener 21lbs. Allowance.—Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 50, 4lbs. Distance—3 furlongs.

Messrs M. Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Calcutta (8st 5lbs) .....Forster 1

Messrs G A S Mahomed A. A. Saif and L K Kapadia's b a h Settler (9st 11bs).....Hoyt 2

Mr Nasar Abioola's b a h Shirazi (7st 4lbs) .....Taylor 3

Messrs M Ramji and S A Aziz's g a h Shah Alum (7st 10lbs) .....Heeroo 4

Betting:—Evens Settler, 4 Calcuta, Khoozam and long odds the rest. Won by 1 1/4 lengths. 4 lengths between second and third. Time 1 min. 24 secs.

THE SECOND LITTLE ARAB HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. A. R. Ameer's g a h Young Kohinoor (8st 12lbs).....Southwall 1

Mr. H. B. Pike's b a h Bantu 11 (9st 10lbs) .....Robinson 2

Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Kour Saheb (7st 13lbs) .....Heeroo 3

Messrs M. Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Gray Fox (9st 4lbs).....Forster 4

Betting.—4 to 5 on Kour Saheb, 6 Kismut, Young Kohinoor, Governor, Bandit and Grey Fox, 12 Mint and 20 the rest. Won by half a length, A neck between second and third. Time 1 min. 8 2/5 secs,

THE CLUB PLATE—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Major E. P. England's ch e m Ceres (11st 7lbs) .....Mr. Deane 1

Messrs Wood and Badger's ch e g Idleness (12st 4lbs).....Capt. Melville 2

Mr. C. E. Taylour's b aus m Tarcoola (9st 8lbs) .....Mr. Stewart 3

Major Logan Home's ch aus m Mary Jane (10st 0lbs).....Capt. Maynell 4

Betting :— 4 to 5 on Ceres. 3 Tarcoola, 4 Idleness 6 Recovery, and 12 the rest. Won by a length. Same distance between second and third. Time 1 min. 6 2/5 secs.

CRICKET IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

A cricket match Poona Gymkhana versus Mr. Dunne's eleven was played to-day and resulted in a win by the former. Scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Lieut Plumer, c Dubois, b Pitt	48
Capt Clarke, c Pitt, b Brewin	50
Lieut Hartley, c Clifford, b Brewin	13
Lieut Finlayson, c Pitt, b Mackenzie	9
Mr Kincaird, c and b Brewin	11
Capt Geoghegan, not out	9
Mr Bowers, l-b-w b Mackenzie	1
Lieut Ross, c and b Brewin	0
Capt Bulter, Mr Holman, Firoja } Did not bat	
Extras	11
Total	152

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.

Dubois, b Hartley	54
T J Brewin, b Clarke	6
Simmons, st Plumer, b Clarke	0
Dunne, c Plumer, b Geoghegan	0
Clifford, b Geoghegan	28
Carvalho, b Geoghegan	6
Wilcombe, b Geoghegan	4
Mackenzie, c Geoghegan, b Hartley	3
G Brewin, not out	14
Pitt, b Geoghegan	3
Phillips, b Geoghegan	2
Extras	6
Total	125

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. BYCULLA CLUB.

Two fairly strong elevens were got together for the annual match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Byculla Club, which took place yesterday morning on the Gymkhana ground. Messrs Cheetham, Aston, Harington, and Ainsworth were not assisting the Gymkhana, their places being taken by Messrs. Priestley, Stileman, whose first appearance it was this season, Hogg and Comber. The Club team included Messrs. Jardine, Raikes, Aston, Burns, Cadell, Muirhead, Phillips and MacNaghten and was very weak in bowling. Mr. Raikes won the toss for the Club who sent in Messrs. Jardine and Aston, Messrs. Powell and Stileman being the bowlers. Runs came at a fair pace from the start, but both batsmen were lucky in being let off from easy chances, Aston returning one of Powell's deliveries which that bowler dropped and Jardine giving a chance to point off Stileman's bowling. When the total was 21, Aston was out, unfortunately a ball from Powell coming off his body on to his wicket. Burns filled the vacancy, but a few runs later was smartly taken at the wicket off Powell. Hutchinson next partnered Jardine and the pair carried the total to 36, when Hutchinson was caught and bowled by Stileman. Raikes filled the vacancy, and Jardine who had now taken the measure of the bowling commenced to hit punishing Stileman to the tune of 9 runs in one over and sending up 50 after the same number of minutes' batting. The next two decades went up quickly, Jardine bringing off some capital strokes. When the total was 71 Raikes placed one of Powell's deliveries in the hands of Nigel Jones at mid-on, having made 6. Cadell filled the vacancy and without any addition to the total, Stileman handed over the ball to Kiddle. Another change was made in the bowling at 84, Vans Agnew relieving Powell, who up to this point had taken three wickets for 37. Runs continued to come freely, Jardine bringing his total to 50 after an hour and a quarter's batting. A few runs later the 100 went up and the total was carried to 110 before Cadell who had hit out well was caught in the slips by Kiddle off Vans Agnew. His innings included three 4's. Phillips next joined Jardine and the rate of rungetting increased Jardine being very severe on both bowlers. The next three decades went up in the course of ten minutes, Jardine making three 4's and a three in two overs. When the total was 142 and the last over before tiffin was being bowled by Stileman who had gone on again in place of Kiddle, Jardine was caught by Nigel Jones at mid-off, when only 18 short of a hundred. His innings was of course not by any means a faultless one, but was nevertheless a very fine effort for a batsman who has not touched a bat for over two years. Some of his strokes recalled the Jardine of the middle nineties, particularly those between cover and mid-off. Towards the end of his innings, he hit very hard and his score included eleven 4's. The bell for tiffin rang on the fall of Jardine's wicket, Phillips being not out 6.

On the resumption of play after tiffin Vlasto joined Phillips the not-out. The bowling was in charge of Hogg and Stileman. With the addition of seven runs to the total Phillips who had added five to his score was bowled by the latter in his first over. MacNaghten succeeded and both batsmen scored freely and 160 went up ten minutes after the resumption. 170 going up Powell relieved Stileman with the ball. The latter only remained on for an over at the Municipal end relieving Hogg at the Gymkhana end in the next over. Despite this double change in the bowling, runs continued to come at a rapid pace until the total was 193 at which point MacNaghten was smartly stumped off Kiddle who had relieved Powell. The outgoing batsman had contributed 18 by very free cricket. A few overs later Vlasto who had played sterling cricket for 31 including five 4's was out to a catch at mid-off from Kiddle's bowling. Gillum, the last man, then joined Muirhead and the innings closed a few overs later, Muirhead putting his leg in front of a straight one from Kiddle with the total at 217.

The Gymkhana who had two and a quarter hours to bat started their innings with Powell and Nigel Jones, the attack being in charge of Raikes and Jardine. Both batsmen got to work immediately, 20 going up in the first quarter of an hour, principally from Nigel Jones who hit 3 fours in the first two overs sent down by Raikes. When the total was 47 Nigel Jones who had played a very fine forcing game was bowled by Raikes. His innings included 4 fours and 1 six. Kiddle who succeeded was caught off the first ball he received from the same bowler without any addition to the total. Lanyon next joined Powell and the pair carried the total to 57 when the latter left caught at cover off Jardine. He had contributed 25 by bright cricket. A shower of rain interrupted play at this stage. Resuming ten minutes later Vines joined Lanyon. Runs at first came slowly, but Lanyon after a hit paid special attention to Raikes hitting him in one over for 8. The pair carried the total to 76 when Lanyon was bowled by Jardine having just entered double figures. Sanderson succeeded and was out a few runs later going out to one of Raikes' deliveries and being stumped. Priestley followed and the two batsmen getting set Vlasto relieved Raikes with the ball, the total then being 99. The 100 went up after an hour's actual play. Raikes now took over the ball from Jardine at the far end. When the total was 120 Priestley who had been hit off the previous over was caught at square leg fielding deep off Raikes, having contributed 23 by hard hitting. Stileman followed and a little after was caught in the deep field of Raikes. Comber filled the vacancy and was out immediately caught off Vlasto. Hogg came next and a few balls later Vines who had played really good cricket for 32 was bowled by Vlasto. The innings closed for 136 runs, Vans Agnew the last man being bowled by Raikes the match ending in a victory for the Byculla Club by 81 runs. One of the principal features of the match was the bowling of Raikes who keeping a capital length secured six wickets for 74 runs. Scores :—

BYCULLA CLUB.

Mr M R Jardine, c Nigel Jones, b Stileman	82
Mr A H Aston, b Powell	12
Mr C L Burns, c Sanderson, b Powell	3
Capt L T R Hutchinson, c and b Stileman	7
Mr E B Raikes, c Nigel Jones, b Powell	6
Mr P R Cadell, c Kiddle, b Vans Agnew	16
Mr R N Phillips, b Stileman	11
Mr A Vlasto, c Nigel Jones, b Kiddle	31
Mr H MacNaghten, st Sanderson, b Kiddle	18
Mr A Muirhead, l-b-w Kiddle	7
Mr S J Gillum, not out	8
Byes 13, leg byes 2, wides 1	16
Total	217

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Mr Powell	17	60	...	3
Mr Stileman	13	51	2	3
Mr Kiddle	11-4	47	...	3
Mr Vans Agnew	5	23	...	1
Mr Hogg	6	15	1	...

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr S N Powell, c Cadell, b Jardine	39
Mr M E Nigel Jones, b Raikes	36
Mr J A C Kiddle, c Hutchinson, b Raikes	0
Mr T F Lanyon, b Jardine	11
Mr D F Vines, b Vlasto	32
Mr P M D Sanderson, st MacNaghten, b Raikes	0
Mr E Priestley, c Phillips, b Raikes	23
Mr C G Stileman, c Jardine, b Raikes	5
Mr F Comber, c Jardine, b Vlasto	0
Mr M N Hogg, not out	1
Capt E L Vans Agnew, b Raikes	8
Byes 3, leg bye 1	4
Total	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Mr Raikes	15·3	74	2	6
Mr Jardine	11	39	1	2
Mr Vlasto	5	19	...	2

"Your remarks upon the London catalpa trees," wrote Mr. Landfear Lucas to a home paper, "move me to recall attention to the beautiful specimen in the Marylebone-road, close to the top of Harley-street, which is now in full bloom. Another tree which appears to do well in London, is the fig, numerous examples of which are flourishing in Soho and Bloomsbury, apparently under the most adverse conditions. The largest fig tree, in Western Europe, is I believe, the one at Roscoff, in Brittany, a small Finisterre seaport, peculiarly influenced by the Gulf Stream. This tree is in the garden of a Capucin convent, and its spreading branches, supported by scaffolding, are said to be capable of sheltering over two hundred persons."

THE ENEMIES OF HINDU CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"Fie for shame! I had a great respect for the fair-mindedness of Mr. D. B. Tapia. But I may say that he has flung discretion to the winds and abused the Hindu cricketers in the columns of a Parsee contemporary." Such is the verdict passed upon Mr. D. B. Tapia's contribution on Hindu cricket by a writer in the 'Sporting Times' on Sunday last. I also find your contemporary of the weekly 'Guzrathi' showing a great disapproval of the way in which the "Jame Jamshed" has lately been writing about Hindu cricket and allowing Mr. Tapia to write violent articles on Hindu cricket. Since his first article of which I gave the substance in my last letter to you, Mr. Tapia has thought fit to write another article and attempted to justify his attack on Hindu cricket. Those who read the article will see how miserably he has failed to convince his readers of his theory regarding the inability of the Hindu cricketers to meet the Presidency. His chagrin at the Hindu cricketers taking unto themselves a real pride in their progress and achievement, which pride Mr. Tapia compares with the arrogance shown by the Russian generals, Kuropatkin, Stoessel, Makaroff and Rozdestvensky (poor Tapia does not know the difference between a general and an admiral) before they met the Japanese in battle. Mr. Tapia's logic is rather peculiar. If he at all wanted to make comparisons, he should have reversed the position taken by him. He should have said that the Parsee cricketers who, so far, prided themselves upon being the only cricketers worth the name were humbled by the Hindus just as the above named generals and admirals who talked a great deal and did nothing and were humbled by the Japanese. Who would forget the defeat inflicted by the Islam Gymkhana on the Parsee Gymkhana? Who again that has seen the match played on Sunday last between the Islam Gymkhana and the Elphinstone Cricket Club who put in about seven Presidency Parsee players against the Islam Gymkhana, would attach any importance to the doings of the Parsee cricketers in India and England so much boasted of by Mr. Tapia? If it were not for bad fielding on the part of the Islam Gymkhana, the Mahomedads would certainly have won the match. I heartily congratulate the Mahomedan cricketers who have been showing such good improvement. Those of us that saw the great Parsee cricketers batting to the bowling of the Islam cricketers, Messrs. Tumboowalla and Mullaji were very greatly impressed by the miserable batting display afforded to the spectators by Mr. Tapia's so called first class batsmen. Mr. Tapia's charge against the Hindu cricketers is that they are impatient of honest criticism. Mr. Tapia is absolutely wrong here. No body objects to honest criticism. Mr. Tapia is probably the only person who would think the things he wrote the other day and which he has the audacity of repeating again, honest criticism. Hindu cricketers never object to their faults being pointed out. When for instance their bad fielding at times is strongly criticised, they never complain. But when Mr Tapia says that the Hindus have no bowlers and that they have absolutely no chance against the Presidency, he treads on delicate and doubtful ground. I will again take this opportunity of entering an emphatic protest against Mr. Tapia's claim for the Parsees as the makers of Hindu cricket of to-day. In support of his claim Mr Tapia asks if it is not a fact that Mr Patel includes a solitary Hindu cricketer or two in his team against the Ganeshkhind eleven and also that when Hindu cricket was in its infancy Mr. Patel recommended the Hindu cricketers to the Bombay Gymkhana and this see the foundation of Hindu cricket. Even if these two grand events are admitted, I fail to see in this anything of which the Parsees should boast. In my last letter I asked if Mr. Tapia's article was inspired. Inspired by whom? asks Mr. Tapia, by the Feorangees of Goa or by the Bohras from Karachi. Do you know what sarcasm there is in this question Mr. Tapia's by this question reminds the Hindus of their recent defeat by the Government Telegraph (a team of Feorangees) and by the Bohras of Karachi the year before last. The recent defeats of the Parsee Gymkhana at the hands of the Islam Gymkhana and the Alligarh College should furnish an adequate answer to Mr. Tapia's query above. Mr. Tapia tells the Hindu cricketers that playing the Presidency is not as easy as loosening the Dhotee and eating two seers of ladoos (sweetmeat). This is the sort of honest criticism Mr. D. B. Tapia offers.

The recent performance of the Hindu Gymkhana against the Poona Gymkhana and the bowling achievement of Mr. Balloo (who is Mr. Tapia's opinion is no bowler) in the match last Saturday between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Bombay Gymkhana will have convinced Mr. Tapia of the folly of his unwarranted conclusion. Mr. Tapia has utterly failed to answer any one of the string of questions I asked him in my last letter in your columns. Is it not strange that Mr. Tapia should have held his peace till after the decision of the Bombay Gymkhana to give the Hindus a match with the Presidency when the question of a Hindu-Presidency match was being discussed for very long? How is, it I ask, does Mr. Tapia—who would much like to be called the mother of Hindu cricket just as Mr. Patel is called the father of Hindu Cricket—remember all of a sudden that the Hindus are quite unfit to play with the Presidency? Where is the good of his opposition some days after the fair? Mr. Tapia should, I think, cease his agitation which will neither do him any good nor ill to the Hindus.—Yours, etc.

A CRICKET ENTHUSIAST.

CRICKET.

POPATWADY C. C. vs. JOLLY C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a draw in favour of the Popatwady C. C. For the Popatwady C. C. Mr. R. . Wagle bowled well, taking 7 wickets for 26 runs. Scores :—

POPATWADY C. C.

G B Rane, c Pandit, b Bhutta	11
M S Jayaker, c Shroff, b Merchant	59
B A Wagle, b Bhutta	16
G D Rane, b M K Desai	1
G A Jayakar, c Merchant, b M K Desai	0
N M Rane, b M K Desai	1
N V Ajinkya, run out	20
V M Kothare, b B Desai	2
G M Kothare, run out	7
G B Gorakshanker, c Bhutta, b B Desai	6
S G Jayaker, not out	10
Extras	21
Total	148

JOLLY C. C.

Goradia, b Wagle	10
Aroor, b Wagle	4
M Desai, c M S Jayaker, b G A Jayaker	12
B Desai, c M S Jayaker, b G A Jayaker	13
A Merchant, b Wagle	1
G Atmaram, c G A Jayaker, b Wagle	4
Shroff, not out	0
Bhutta, b Wagle	0
K Desai, b Wagle	6
A Shroff, b Wagle	0
C Pandit, did not bat	0
Extras	8
Total	60

GAUD SARSWAT C. C. vs ARYAN C. C.

The above match was played on the Esplanade Ground on Sunday and resulted in a draw. The following are the scores :—

GAUD SARSWAT, C. C.

Pilgaonkar, b Shivaram	19
Hegde, b Patil	24
R K Telang, b Shivaram	5
K B Kamat, c Mehta, b Karmarkar	45
J N Devoolkar, b Shivaram	0
Gothoskar, not out	23
S W Kamat, c b Karmarkar	0
Kanvinde, c Patil, b Shivara	0
W B Kamat, c b Karmarkar	1
B D Pai, b Shivaram	0
Sanzgiri, b Karmarkar	5
Extras	18
Total	144

ARYAN, C. C.

Karmarkar, b Pilgaonkar	0
Amonkar b Kan inde	0
Patil, not out	40
Nerurkar, b Pilgaonkar	0
Jayakar c G thoskar, b Pilgaonkar	0
Shivaram, b Hedge	8
Mehta, run out	8
Vartak, not out	8
Acharya, Dhotre, A T Dewoolkar } Did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total	69

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY OF A MAMLATDAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Aug. 22.

TO-DAY, before Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge, Satara, the bribery case against the Mamlatdar of Karad M. Naro Bhasker and Sowkar Shiralkar was resumed. The evidence corroborated that of the first day's hearing, when a long doing of intrigue was disclosed. The case was adjourned till to-morrow, the Judge consenting to it, although it is a Hindu holiday.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Great Exodus.

FRANCE AND THE WILHELMSTRASSE.

PARIS OUT OF SEASON.

PARIS, Aug. 4.

THOUGH no alliance has found its way to paper, there is very much like a working partnership, at this moment, between France and England. In a dozen directions they are co-operating. In Morocco there is an explicit understanding; in the Far East there will be one, if M. Deschanel's Commission has its way. And the Cowes festivities and the King's Cup at Havre are so many sparkling points in the diadem of British good will that Marianne wears with such grace. Nor has the resistance of England to German pretensions in the Baltic lessened the popularity of the Anglo-Saxon neighbour. The Press is inclined to reticence, as if fearing (in response to an official hint, perhaps) to complicate the situation; but the people rejoice unquestionably. If there is one doctrine that the French hold more firmly than another it is that England and Germany are bound to come to blows before long. Consequently this preliminary trial of strength between the two excites unusual attention. It is obviously to the interest of this country that German ambitions should be diverted for the moment from Morocco. Events move with such exceeding swiftness that one had almost forgotton Morocco. A recent article in the "Temps" has rudely awakened us. Germany is playing false to her pledges. Not only is she delaying the negotiations as to the general lines of the programme, but she has wilfully withheld her consent on the question of the policing. As a consequence, the French Government finds itself in an "impasse." Having thrown over M. Delcasse and consulted Germany, there is nothing to be done, but to await the further good pleasure of the Wilhelmstrasse. In the meantime, M. Rouvier is detained in town in this torrid temperature in an attempt to untie an untieable knot. Matters, indeed

most frequented in Paris, has a vitriolic pen when dealing with those whose principles do not square with hers. Thus M. Witte has no admirer in Mme. Adam. Politics, as a feminine hobby, is not altogether to be encouraged. It is apt, one would say from the examples quoted, to degenerate into personalities. And there is not always a husband on hand to fire off pistols at thirty yards.

Havre has become ambitious, and has organized its "grande semaine maritime." The Northern Squadron has arrived, and, with it, yachts from Germany and England, which took part in the international match. Havre, indeed, has been a great centre of aquatic entertainment these past few days. The week has seen the running of the Rouen-Trouville motor-boat race. It has been less a fiasco than other contests of the kind, to wit, the Algiers-Toulon and Boulogne-Folkestone. There is generally a revival of aquatic sports in France. Some respectable rowing is to be seen on the Seine, and not a little sailing. One of these days a Henley prize may fall to a French team. Tennis is notably on the up grade, and there is no reason why the water should not have its champions too—champions, of muscle, and not of petrol. Trouville, because Havre is really Trouville in this case, has long attempted to imitate the glories of Cowes, with only limited success. But on the strong wings of the Entente, we may hope for the best of luck for the fashionable watering place.

Like so many artists of the front rank, Mlle. Julia Bartet sprang from humble parentage. Her mother was ouvreuse at the Comedie Francaise; her father, one of the guards at the Palais d'Industrie. Young Julia early felt attracted towards the stage, but her parents considered it too dangerous. She was apprenticed to the mode. But the little midinette's head was filled with other ideals, and her sheer importunity landed her at last in the Conservatoire. Jean Jaoques Henner, also, had his difficult beginnings. He came of good peasant stock. He owed his early artistic education to his brothers, who were mere labourers, Henner never had any formality. He lived and died without it. When he revisited his home in Alsace he re-donned the peasant's smock. None of the German soldiers whom he inspected so narrowly imagined that under this simple exterior was the greatest painter of France. Henner, too, once painted a battle picture. It was on the door of a barn in his native village. He was fired with Sebastopol, and his subject was the taking of a redoubt. There is no trace of it now—the rain has washed it away.

Though they have discovered a medicinal spring on the heights of montmartre, it is not that which they mean when they speak of the Paris cure. It begins with the opening of August. Up to that moment you may have stayed in Paris behind the blinds and preserved some semblance of being fashionable. After that you are lost socially, if you do not pursue the mad throng that ahunts Trouville and Deauville, Dinard and Luchon. It is there where they work in Paris they repose. During these August nights a vast procession of cabs passes by the Arc de Triomphe to the Bois, bearing the stay-at-home Parisian to the aristocratic, but now deserted haunts of Armenonville and Madrid. One has much the same sensation as visiting Nice and Cannes in the summer—a sensation that has its compensations. And consider the repose of it. These restaurants without customers and Paris itself without theatres, without dinners "en ville," without social obligations of any sort. It is enfranchised Paris as well as reposeful Paris.

The week has been filled with the competitions at the Conservatoire. We have heard rising Paul Mounets and Sarah Bernhardts declaim the periods of Racine and Corneille. We have seen the comedienne at work and listened to the future Pattior Jean de Reszke. The papers have been full of the biographies and portraits of these interesting young persons. The critics, on these occasions, unbend a little from their stern attitude of judges and describe minutely the physical features of the debutantes. We are told that the Premier Prix has soft and beautiful eyes, a pale complexion, and a voice that is like a running river. It is, indeed, very charming for the lady. Sometimes, however, the journalistic judge is less kind, and says the young comedienne has talent but no beauty. The performances are trying to the flesh, especially with the weather a hundred or so in the shade. They have always got their special audience which is recruited from the intermediate ranks between Tout Paris and the concierge. It dresses in a style that is quite its own, a little ornate for this time of year—indeed, it is the cut-of-the-season Paris—the next-of-kin to the great.]

MEMS ON BANKRUPTCY.

(Concluded from page 4.)

It will be interesting to note what classes of the community contribute most generously to the total of bankrupts. And the reader will probably learn with some surprise that grocers are now the most prolific. Of persons engaged in the grocery and provision trades, 938 failed last year out of the total of 8631 failures. Is it that the baleful influence of the Stores continues to oppress the small man? Or is it that, under the stress of competition, the grocer has not been able to pass on the full burden of sugar and tea taxes to the consumer? Whatever the reason, it inclines one to hesitate in future before regarding the grocer as typical of modest prosperity. Grocers are run hard by builders. Nine hundred and twelve of these failed last year, and here we have not to search far for the reason. Building seems to be the one industry in which men without capital engage in a speculative enterprise which needs a good deal of capital. The phrase rash and hazardous speculation, so often heard in bankruptcy proceedings, is as applicable to this class as to any. And though commercial enterprise is rightly to be encouraged, it is a pity that the way should be made so temptingly easy as it is in the building trade for men to embark in the business of running up houses when their means are altogether inadequate, and any disappointment in their expectations means bankruptcy and failure to meet engagements. We can all recall instances of men without money who have become rich through building speculations, but in these frequent bankruptcies we see the other side of the case. We see, too, the baleful attraction of these enterprises to a man without capital: he may make a fortune if his speculation is successful; if it is unsuccessful, his creditors go short.

THE DON COSSACKS.

The Don Cossacks having been recently summoned to Central Russia to play the part of a police force, the nobles of the Don met and passed the following resolution:—"The Cossacks have been entrusted with special functions for the maintaining of order in the interior of the Empire, and they have to fulfil duties which are of an exclusively police character: They have thus been given a role contrary to all the traditions of the Don Cossacks who are always ready to serve their country on the battlefield. In face of these facts, this assembly proposes that a force of mounted police should be constituted, and demands that the Cossacks be dispensed from functions that are opposed to their military degnity. It also demands that they shall be placed on the same footing as the other troops of the Empire."

THE ELECTRIC TRAIN SMASH.

A VICTIM BURIED IN HER BRIDAL DRESS.

THERE was a sad and remarkable incident in connexion with the Hall Road railway disaster, on the 2nd of August. Miss Parr, one of the victims of the accident, should have been married at Christ Church, Southport, on the 5th instant but instead of standing at the altar with the bridegroom, she was borne there in a coffin for service prior to interment. The bridegroom, with the deceased lady's parents, was present, and she was buried in the dress she would have worn at the bridal ceremony.

One of the victims of this disaster, Stanley Taylor Waugh son of the Rev. Thomas Waugh of Southport, had in his possession a diary containing a £1,100 insurance coupon. The Rev. Thomas Waugh made claim for payment, and with in an hour of receipt of his communication the General Accident Insurance Corporation, Limited, of Perth, sent him a telegram admitting their liability, and promising a cheque immediately on receipt of letters of administration

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INDIAN POLITICAL AGITATION.

THE "Indian Social Reformer" says:—We have stated our difficulties in understanding the opposition which has been displayed in Bengal to the partition now sanctioned. We find that outside of that province though there is a desire not to seem unsympathetic public opinion is puzzled and hesitating on the question. However that may be, the Bengali leaders have thrown down the gauntlet, and it remains to be seen how they back up that act by their future conduct. They have not merely passed resolutions and sent protests. They have undertaken to live up to their indignation by discarding the use of foreign goods. We have good reasons to believe that this resolve is being genuinely shared by an appreciable section of the Bengal people at present. And even those who find it difficult to work themselves up into a rage over the partition question may sympathise with an effective movement to promote a larger demand for indigenous goods. If the Bengalis succeed in their attempt they will have forged a valuable political weapon which can be used with great effect in enforcing our demands for greater consideration at the hands of Government. If they fail Indian political agitation will be exposed and discredited as a thing of no pith and moment, as it never has been discredited before. The alternative is so extreme that, one almost feels that no section of the population had a right to risk it without taking serious counsel with other sections of it. We may add that Bengali leaders, who have been losing ground in Indian politics since Man Mohan Ghose died and Mr. Bonnerjee emigrated to England will more than make up for the lost ground if they carry this agitation to a successful issue.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Regarding the last meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks:—Judging from the proceedings of the mill-owners meeting held on the 11th instant, it seems that powerful and influential organisation, so ably, capably, and discriminately steered for well-nigh twenty-five years in the past by such shrewd and sagacious steersmen as the late Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit and Sir George Cotton, is in great danger of being ship-wrecked for want of the necessary skill, guidance and experience which have characterised its administration hitherto. Not that the two gentlemen, who one after the other were so long at the helm of affairs, were perfect. Not that they did not sometimes err either from excessive zeal or from lack of insufficient information on matters conducive to the healthy progress of the association. But there was one essential trait of their chairmanship which invariably stood in prominent relief. It was their stern and manly independence. It is evident that unless the affairs of the association are well kept in hand by able and independent steersmen in the future, the chances are that it will sink into insignificance and lose all the influence which the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and Sir George Cotton strenuously built up for it. The first symptom of disintegration will be the resignation of many members. Already there are signs of dissatisfaction which may lead to this dread catastrophe. For the sake of the great staple industry itself it is to be devoutly wished that the association will maintain its manly independence and self-respect and never become a tool in the hands of selfish or designing persons, and there will be no more exhibitions of such internal weakness as were revealed on the eventful 11th August.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The "Gujerat Mitra" says:—The public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held last Monday in the Town Hall under the Presidency of H. E. Lord Lamington testified to the loyalty of the people and their sincere happiness in the prospect of shortly welcoming to these shores the heir-apparent to the throne and his amiable consort with honours befitting in every way their august position. Bombay as the gate-way of the great Indian Empire, there is no the least doubt, will offer their Royal Highnesses its loyal, hearty and most enthusiastic welcome, one that will ever remind them of the irrefutable evidence of the loyalty of the people of this country and of the sentiments of affectionate gratitude, love and reverence that they always entertain towards the King Emperor and the Royal House. As Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice, so pertinently remarked, in one respect the coming visit will be unique, for the heir-apparent to the Throne brings with him his Royal Consort, an honour that the womanhood of India will specially feel proud of, welcome and cherish for all time.

The "Praja Bandhu" states:—The want of a museum has long been felt in the capital of Western India, and it goes without saying that no better object of permanent utility could have been selected as a lasting memorial of the Royal visit. As our readers are aware Sheth Currimbhai Ebrahim, a wealthy Mahomedan, Bombay merchant, has with a truly commendable public spirit given a handsome donation of Rs. 3 lakhs for the Museum. The Bombay Government have also been pleased to grant a like amount, and with the donation of Rs. 12,000 from H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh, which was announced by the President at the meeting, the fund amounts upto date to Rs. 6,12,000. With a little more than a moiety of the requisite amount thus provided for, there is little doubt that the balance will be soon forthcoming. This Royal visit deserves to be welcomed, because it will afford an opportunity to the people of India to behold their future King-Emperor, and the latter an opportunity of personally seeing a by no means insignificant portion of the vast British empire and her people, which, we trust, will result in his Royal Highness continuing to take genuine interest in matters Indian.

The "Rast Goftar" observes:—The public meeting held in the Town Hall on Monday last to take steps to accord a suitable reception to their royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales was, on the whole, a great success. The resolutions were conceived in a most sympathetic spirit and were comprehensive and to the point. But the same cannot be said of some of the speeches, which were more or less a repetition of those that preceded them, and were inordinately long. There ought to be a hard and fast rule laid down in the future that at such meetings, no speaker, except the one who occupies the chair, should be allowed to occupy more than ten minutes in addressing the meeting which ought not to be kept waiting at the sweet will of the speakers, many of whom could not even be heard in distant parts of the hall. The announcements by H. E. the Governor of donations, particularly the one from Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim, in aid of the establishment of a museum in Bombay, were cordially received by the vast assembly, which appeared to be agreed as one man on the character and form of a permanent memorial, intended to be raised in honour of the Royal visitors. The sentiments and expressions of loyalty on the part of the Indian speakers, were all that can be desired on such an occasion.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-CIVILIANS BY NATIVE STATES.

The "Gujerat Mitra" observes:—The reason assigned for the course proposed to be followed in future in regard to the employment of Civilians in Native States after their retirement from service seems more to be directed to Civilians who are natives of this country than Europeans. It is only in rare cases that we find rulers of Native States anxious to employ ex-Civilians to positions of trust and responsibility. Nearer home on this side of the Western Presidency, we have the only solitary instance of Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, an ex-Civilian of the Bengal Presidency, appointed to the post of a Minister in his State by H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda. Native States of India of the more progressive and enlightened type of Baroda afford, we fear, a large field for the exercise of much superabundant energy to the advancement and reform of their States when under enlightened and educated masters or Chiefs the direction of the State is entrusted to men of distinguished abilities and mark with known sympathies for progressive Government. It is, we think, to put a damper on the enthusiasm and ardour of such ardent spirits that the present action to restrict the powers of Native States is probably directed.

The "Indu Prakash" remarks:—What however, surprises us most is that no justification is attempted for the restriction. Could the reason be that there is none? Could it also be that the real motives are not such as can be openly avowed? To the public the circular can hardly appear in any other light than that of an attempt to make unsavoury appointments like that of Mr. Dutt at Baroda impossible in future, that is, to exercise an unwarranted and impolitic interference in the choice of our Princes and Chiefs. It is a double blow, for, besides handicapping the Chiefs and Princes, it handicaps retired Government servants too.

The "Gujerati" states:—A circular letter published this week by the Government of India states that the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council will be required in any case, in which the Durbar of a Native State proposes to employ, after retirement from the service of the British Government, any member of the Indian Civil Service or any person who has held an appointment usually reserved for that service. This rule has already been in force as regards the European members of the Service. But now it is proposed to extend it to their fellow civilians of Indian domicile. The genesis of this circular is no secret. The employment of Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt by the Gaekwar in his State service without the permission of the great Moghal at Simla was a grievous sin on the part of the Gaekwar. That, it is said, led to a good deal of correspondence and has resulted in the publication of the present circular.

IT will be seen that on the 1st October Colonel P. H. Benson will assume charge as Principal Medical Officer, Bangalore and Southern Brigades, Colonel T. J. Hackett-Wilkins as P. M. O. of the Burma Division, and Colonel A. F. Dobson as P. M. O. of the Secunderabad Division.

UNSELFISHNESS.

IT seems obvious that the man who has an extremely unselfish wife is much to be envied; but this, like most so-called "facts," has two sides. For one thing, you are bound to appear in an unfavourable light by contrast.

"You ought to consider yourself a lucky man," my mother-in-law informed me soon after my marriage; "Eva is the most unselfish woman I know; she never thinks of herself, but always of others."

This sounded delightful. So it is—to others.

We are told that husband and wife are one, and I suppose Eva, therefore, thinks that any consideration of my comfort and happiness would be the same as consideration of her own, and consequently pure selfishness. That is the only logical explanation of her conduct that I can discover. She says herself that there is no merit in doing things for those you love, and unselfishness consists in ministering to those who are indifferent to you.

I have often thought it over. She certainly is extraordinarily unselfish; there is no doubt that she never thinks of what would make life pleasant to herself—and therefore to me. She spends her time fussing over people who have no claims on her; but in the long run I am not sure that she makes them any happier. If they were nice agreeable people I should not mind so much; but they are all impossible, and their extreme unattractiveness is the reason she gives for crowding our house with them.

Sometimes I remonstrate gently. "Eva, why ask the Butterworths to dine? They are terribly dull."

"That is the very reason why I want them to come," she answers. "Poor things, they are so singularly unattractive; no one ever asks them, and they mean well."

"Mean well." How I loathe that phrase! I have come to the conclusion that the people who "mean well" are the most odious class existing on the face of the earth with the exception perhaps of the people who "do good."

Eva's greatest friend is a most unselfish girl—at least, so my wife says. She is the only child of a widow; but she cannot live at home, because she feels she must be doing something for somebody. I suppose that her mother does not count, being so near of kin.

The world is very sad and wicked, she remarks sagely, and it is everyone's duty to try and bring brightness into other people's sordid lives.

She, therefore, leaves her mother to live alone while she slums in the East End, with a young curate for whom she has a profound admiration. She teaches factory girls to behave themselves according to her own standards, and to be happy according to her own ideas of what ought to constitute happiness.

I knew directly I read the list of guests to be invited that our last dinner-party would be a failure, as our parties generally are.

The usual answers were given to my objections, and I could only await the inevitable result. An atmosphere of gloom hung over everyone. Nobody talked and it seemed to me that the only voice in the room was that of my wife shouting to an angular female with a forbidding expression who, being deaf enough to be thoroughly undersirable, is therefore a constant visitor at our house. My partner, an extremely stout lady, subsided into her fat at an early stage, and looked forth from it in cheerful silence, only uttering monosyllables when absolutely necessary. (I found out afterwards that she had an impediment in her speech, which explained her presence.) I talked of everything I knew and did not know; nothing availed, not even the latest details of a scandal.

Then I turned to my other neighbour in desperation; but she was a Christian Scientist, and I discovered later in the evening that she was engaged in treating herself for influenza. (This did not prevent her from giving it to me and laying me up for a fortnight.)

The guests clearly looked at each other with disapproval, and the dinner did not cheer them, as it was almost uneatable. Our cook is one of those who "mean well" but do not cook well. She is, in fact, such a bad performer that no one had ever been known to keep her more than a week. She has, however, a drunken husband amongst the other undesirable possessions that qualified her for retention in our household.

Surely you have not asked Miss Snell to sing! I exclaimed in an undertone as I saw that unprepossessing young woman enter the room with a roll of music in her hand. You know she has not an idea of music.

"Poor thing, she thinks she has. No one ever asks her to sing, and she is very poor, so I thought it would be kind," whispered my wife.

Of course it sounded very beautiful (the sentiment I mean not the singing), but Eva's sentiments have an irritating way of sounding well. It is only when they are put to the practical test that you begin to doubt them.

Miss Snell struggled through her song. No one liked it except the lady who was almost stone-deaf; but it failed to procure pleasure. Miss Snell made suspicious by many previous failures, was not duped and I could see that she felt uncomfortable.

When the guests had left I asked myself if anyone had been pleased with anything, and I arrived at the conclusion that no one but my wife had derived any sort of happiness from the entertainment. She had had her own way, and therefore was satisfied; besides which she felt she had been an object of admiration to her friends, who all flattered her.

I pondered deeply. After all was this unselfishness? Did Eva do all this for the pleasure of doing good, or was it—? But I would not let my mind dwell on a base hypothesis.

Next morning Eva announced that she would be absent all day at committee meetings, held mainly with the object—so far as I could see—of teaching other people how to mind what should have been their own business. She said that I must get my lunch at the club, as after the exertions of the dinner party the cook ought to have a holiday. I felt seriously annoyed, and I allowed the thought to take shape that some unselfish people make those nearest them miserable because their so-called self-sacrifice brings the sense of self-admiration which they most enjoy.

"What then?" I found myself saying. "This is surely a form of selfishness."

I stopped dead on the steps of the club as this light broke upon me.

"I don't believe, after all, I am such a self-centered brute as some people make out," I said half aloud, and the hall-porter started in amazement.

I turned over great domestic reforms in my mind as I smoked my solitary after-lunch cigar, and when I arrived home and found that the cook had returned intoxicated from her day's holiday and that there was no dinner, I spoke my mind freely; but these unselfish people are hot-tempered and self-opinionated. Of course I may have spoken too warmly, but I was sickening for the influenza that the Christian Scientist had given me. At any rate, I did not improve matters.

I have, however, found one great consolation. When people—notably my wife and her relations—hint that I am selfish, I smile the calm smile of superior knowledge; for am I not bearing all my discomforts, because I know that Eva's misguided theories bring her happiness? Is that not unselfishness since I derive no satisfaction from it? I am so selfish in one way that the knowledge of her happiness brings me none; and yet I do not complain. It sounds complicated but I call mine the true unselfishness.—C. V. C. in the "Westminster."

INTERESTING INTRICACIES IN THE TANNING OF SHEEPSKINS.

NEWS FROM LYNN ABOUT THE USES OF THE LEATHERS.

SHEEPSKIN leather, like the sheep, says the Lynn Item, is apparently meek and humble, but it is really of great practical value. Probably 10,000,000 dols. worth of sheepskin leather is put into footwear today, though shoe men will doubt the figure. But, for a fact, tanners have made such wonderful improvements in tanning sheepskins in recent years that they sometimes doubt their own leathers, hardly knowing whether their goods are genuine kid or imitation sheepskin.

Sheepskin is one of the oldest leathers in the world. There was "traffic in ram skins dyed red" in Armenia 3,000 years ago. Sheepskins were also tanned in early colonial days in America, though the morocco process or the methods practised for centuries by the Moors was not introduced until about 1800, when William Rose a tanner on Blackfriars Bridge, London, came to America.

However, it is only in recent years that sheepskin leather has risen to its commanding position in the American shoe trade. The rise of sheepskin is due to the process of making it into imitations of more costly leathers, American tanners having adopted and improved upon processes of the Germans. It is an old and picturesque, but true, story that a Yankee tanner will take a number of sheepskins and will convert one of them into a kid skin, another into a patent colt skin, a third into a chamois skin, and others into seal, monkey, alligator, kangaroo, or any other leather. Some tanners make more than 100 different grains and these grains are produced in an endless variety of shades, so that there is an endless variety of sheepskin leather.

Sheepskins are quoted at as low as four cents, but they rise to 10 cents, and then up into kid leather prices. Tanners reckon that about 60 per cent. of the sheepskin produced in the country is put into shoes, about one-half going into linings, and the remainder into uppers. Many slippers are made of sheepskin. The remainder of the sheepskin tanned in the country is put into novelties, trunks, bags and valises, pocketbooks, gloves and other articles.

Sheepskin makes a good leather for low-priced shoes. It cuts fairly well, though a tanner says that shoe men would get better results if they graded up better. It is best adapted to a dry climate, and its chief fault is that its surface will chip and reveal the blue chrome beneath.

WOMEN IN JAPAN.

MRS. HUGH FRASER, Mr. Marion Crawford's sister, a personal friend of the Empress of Japan, says that the war will leave behind it many difficult problems. But one of the most serious will be the position of the women.

"The unmarried woman earning her own living and standing alone has heretofore been unknown in Japan," she says. "Now, there must be many such women. Their husbands, or the men who would have become their husbands, have been killed. I don't suppose we will ever know how many men have been killed in this war, and in Japan this is a new thing. In the Chinese war the loss of life was slight, and previous to that the country had been at peace for a couple of hundred years. Thus the unmarried woman was unknown, and her appearance now must affect the position of the sex profoundly.

"The great need of the Japanese women at this time is industrial and practical education. Education of the highest kind they have had before but it has lacked on the practical side. Now every one seems to recognise that this must be changed. In seeking a means of livelihood the Japanese woman will find a good many occupations open to her. In many cases the only difference from her ordinary situation, will be that she will work independently instead of in association, with her husband. Women are already engaged in most of the trades, and they are the shopkeepers of the country. They usually take entire charge of their husband's business, and therefore they have become expert accountants and book-keepers."

"The Empress introduced the profession of trained nursing into Japan, and now there is an army of nurses. This, I think, must lead to the adoption of the medical profession by women, and there is a strong feeling in Japan in favour of women physicians for women and children. The highest profession in Japan for either sex is that of teacher. The teacher is absolutely revered, and members of the highest families enter the profession. Knowing what I do of the ambition and energy of the Japanese woman, I have no doubt that the results of these new conditions will be far-reaching but whatever progress they make, I hope that they will never give up their beautiful home education."

ANTHROPOLOGY AND LOVE-MAKING.

PROFESSOR STARR, of the University of Chicago, is one of the savants who are much concerned about the conduct of young people who persist in getting married because they happen to fall in love. He regards the custom as reckless and reprehensible in the highest degree. He would have it displaced by a method of procedure which would be merely an application of the science of anthropology. Instead of breathing soft vows under the moonlight, the young man, having first consulted the standard authorities, would set forth to the girl of his choice that he adored her on high and scientific grounds. "Angelina," the proper form of proposal would run, "I find that your temperamental qualities, anthropological measurements and cranial characteristics make you the one girl in the world for me. Will you be mine?" If she agreed with his theory they would be wed. If she did not like his facial index, or preferred another cephalic type, she would read him a thesis setting forth her views, and promise to be a sister to him.

It is announced, says the "Chicago" Daily News, that Professor Starr will give a party to which young engaged couples and those contemplating engagement will have the theory expounded to them and be advised to conduct themselves in accordance therewith. The party should be a great success, affording opportunities for flirtations on a new and absolutely scientific system. There is even a chance that Professor Starr himself, a case-hardened bachelor, may fall a victim to the charms of some especially attractive set of anthropometrical data and get married. Seemingly a scientist should be the first to succumb to the fascinations of a particularly fine bunch of craniometric statistics.

A COSTLY WEATHER STATION.

THE United States Government Weather Bureau is not inclined to be discouraged at its numerous failure to predict accurately the kind of weather the country enjoys or is afflicted with from day to day. The bureau seems to be faithfully following the advice contained in the song of our schoolboy days, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

The latest try at improvement of the weather service consists of a weather college located at Mount Weather—significant name—on the Blue Ridge in Virginia. It is announced, says the "Philadelphia Bulletin," that the buildings, which have cost $40,000, are five stone structures, one of which, known as the Kite Building, is a revolving hemisphere fifty feet in diameter, from which it is proposed to fly immense kites by steam power. It is claimed for this institution that it is the only one of its kind in the world, and that it will be managed by scientists of the first rank in their calling.

Just what valuable information is to be derived by flying immense kites will hardly be apparent to the common mind, but as Uncle Sam is rich the public will be disposed to pardon the erection of $40,000 weather colleges, provided there are not too many of them, and provided further, that the scientists, who are to manage the institution shall in some way contrive to guess a little more accurately when it is going to rain or otherwise.

A CHAMPION WRESTLER

NEEDS ZAM-BUK AFTER MEETING HACKENSCHMIDT.

One of the champion wrestlers of England, Mr. J. H. Baldwin, of 23, Wood Lane, Rothwell, Leeds, has been indebted to Zam-Buk over and over again. Not long ago, Hackenschmidt issued a challenge, offering £10 to anyone who could withstand him for 10 minutes. Mr. Baldwin accepted the challenge, and won it. But says Mr. Baldwin, I was terribly bruised and sore all over my body. Up to this event I had been using for my injuries a kind of embrocation which I thought, and still think a lot of. The recipe for it had been in our family for over two generations. Now, however, I thought I would give Zam-Buk a trial. I rubbed the healing balm thoroughly into my flesh—over every bruise and sore, till the stuff seem to sink right in. I had two or three thorough applications like this, and was simply astonished at the result. Zam-Buk stopped the pain and inflammation right away and it was not long before the injuries were beautifully healed.

Mr. Baldwin has also met Yukio Tani, the champion Japanese wrestler. In the match the Yorkshireman had the muscles of his shoulders and left arm seriously injured. A medical man, says he, said it would be months before I should get better. Through using Zam-Buk I had the places soothed and healed in quite a short time. I now use Zam-Buk constantly. It is the finest healing balm I have met with in all my 20 years' experience.

Zam-Buk is also unequalled for skin troubles, such as pimples eczema, ulcers, bad legs, piles diseased ankles, bad feet chafing, heat spots, sunburn, rashes, freckles, sore backs, sore heads, barber's rash, ringworm, boils, abscesses, and also for poisoned or festering wounds.

Zam-Buk is sold by all leading chemists and medicine vendors, or may be obtained from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, post paid and packed free for Rs. 1-2 per box. Family size box (containing nearly four times the quantity) Rs. 2-8.

FREE SAMPLE—Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk the great healing balm.

"Bombay Gazette," 24th August, 1905.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

ACCORDING to the celebrated Russian pianist Mme Essipoff, who has been making confidences with a French contemporrary, Kaiser Wilhelm would, if, in spite of all temptations, he had turned his attention from indicating the "tempo" to the European Concert and stepped on to the platform, have made his mark and "brought down the house" as a baritone. Ferdinand the coming King of Bulgaria, possesses an excellent bass, while should Abdul the damned ever suffer the inconvenience of losing his throne, he need, in this lady's opinion, only to the nearest orchestra for a conductorship. As to the Tsar, he does not sing, but whistles—especially after the receipt of the latest advices from the front.

There was always some dignity about a yacht, and the feminine influence is almost always shown in it. The first definition, says the Gentlewoman, was a small ship or vessel usually employed to carry princes or other great personages from one kingdom to another. In the Royal yacht the queens and princesses' names were always brought in, as the William and Mary, the Princess Anne (afterwards Queen Anne) the Caroline (Queen of George the Second), and quite in our own time we must remember the Adelaide. Yet, oddly enough, the first sporting Royal yacht, though few are aware of it, was the Fubbs, from which the Fubbs' Yacht public-house at Greenwitch took its name. Fubbs was the pet name the Merry Monarch had for the Duchess of Portsmouth, who was a somewhat plump if lovely siren. Country folk still say a fubsy old woman for an over-adipose elderly female.

In an excellent article on Lord Kitchener, a writer in Men and Women of India for June deals with Lord Kitchener's enthusiastic love for gardening. It is at Wildflower Hall, which stands some 8,200 feet high on the Mahasu ridge, about six miles from Simla, says that magazine, that the Commander-in-Chief indulges to the full in his favourite pursuit. Commencing with flowers, Lord Kitchener found that the climatic conditions of the Simla hills were not altogether conducive to the satisfactory growth of the ordinary English flowers, so, instead of wasting time in trying to raise bulbs and lay out beds of quickly-fading plants, he turned his attention to landscape gardening. Wildflower Hall of to-day wears a very different aspect from that which it possessed some three years ago. Ugly walls and unpr possessing slopes have disappeared banks of periwinkle and rose gardens, with charming green grassy lawns have been laid out with delightful taste, and a small army of coolies continues each week to carry out a new idea.

A short distance from Okehampton by train is the pretty little village of Lydford, containing among other attractions, a waterfall and gorge, well-known to visitors on that part of Dartmoor. The gorge, about a mile and a half in length, is of great natural beauty of a weird and eerie type. There is no regular footpath, and those who persevere to the end are constrained to crawl in and out of caves and leap big gaps which, if missed, would inevitably land them in the river below, a stream rich in giant boulders, fallen trees, and the debris of centuries. In the churchyard, near the south door, is a curious epitaph on a local watchmaker, lost becoming undecipherable owing to time and weather. It runs:—Here lies in horizontal position the outside case of George Routleigh, watchmaker, whose abilities in that line were an honour to his profession: Integrity was the mainspring and prudence the regulator of all the actions of his life; humane, generous, and liberal his hand never stopped till he had relieved distress; so nicely regulated were all his movements that he never went wrong, except when set agoing by people who did not know his key; even then he was easily set right again. He had the art of disposing his time so well that the hours glided away in one continual round of pleasure and delight till an unlucky moment put a period to his existence. He departed this life November 14, 1802, aged 57. Wound up in hopes of being taken in hand by his Maker, and being thoroughly cleansed, repaired and set agoing in the world to come.

It is probably a mistake (says Mr. Clouston in the "Burlington Magazine") to suppose that Angelica Kauffman was included as an original member of the Royal Academy through Reynolds's influence; it is, in fact, much more likely that she had a good deal to do with the actual grant of the Charter. Whatever the Academy may or may not have done to justify its existence, nothing can be more certain than that it was founded on pique and came into being through backstairs intrigue Angelica had Queen Charlotte's ear and her influence with Royalty could only have been second to that of Sir William Chambers, the Royal drawing-master.

A Canadian farmer noted for his absent-mindedness went to town one day and transacted his business with the utmost precision. He started back on his way home, however, with the firm conviction that he had forgotten something—what it was he could not recall, try how he would. As he neared home the conviction increased, and three times he stopped his horse and went carefully through his pocket-book in a vain endeavour to discover what he had forgotten. In due course he reached home, and was met by his daughter, who, according to a writer in the "Liverpool Daily Post," looked at him in surprise and exclaimed, "Why, father, where have you left mother?"

Princess Ludwig Ferdinand of Bavaria, whose literary achievements, especially with reference to Spanish literature, have won her the position of an authority in this particular field, has just completed her exhaustive work dealing with the manifold translations and wide circulation of Don Quixote—the treatise being written in Spanish and in commemoration of the three hundred years' jubilee. Among those who have aided her Royal Highness in this undertaking have been Princess Therese of Bavaria the Queen-Mother of Italy, the Crown Princess of Greece, the Queen of Roumania (Carmen Sylva) and the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch of Russia, all of whom have contributed material which has been of immense service to the writer in rendering her undertaking a success. It transpires from Princess Ludwig's researches that the first translation of Cervantes' immortal story was a version in the Dutch language.

These are the days of the silly season, when lamplless cyclists carry glow-worms on the handle-bars in the hope of deceiving the watchful constable, and maniacs with suicidal tendencies essay to climb the perpendicular face of Beachy Head. For the present the sea-serpent is left to its own devices in the security of the bottomless deep, but the largest gooseberry ever grown, the champion vegetable-marrow of the season, and the gigantic hens' egg are still with us. The latest addition to the ranks of monstrosities is a carrot, grown in Sussex, and measuring three feet six inches in length! It would doubtless have been larger had not a rabbit bitten the tip off.

Ecclesiastes the Preacher foretells a time when the grinders shall cease. Is that time happily coming in our days? asks the August Musical Opinion." The cheering news at any rate comes from the Continent that the manufacture of barrel organs and street pianos is in anything but a flourishing condition. A report of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce sounds a note of alarm, in fear that the industry will completely die out. The decay is attributed to excessive taxation and to the unending war which house-holders wage upon the organ-grinders. More power to the householders and to the tax gatherers!

A teacher received the following from a complaining parent a few days ago, according to the "New Zealand Graphic":—Sir,—Will you please for the future give my boy some easier somes to do at nites. This is what he brought home two or three nites ago: if fore gallins of bere will fill thirty to pint bottles, how many pint and half bottles will nine gallins fill? Well we tried and could make nothing of it all, and my boy cried and sed he wouldn't go back without doing it. So I had to go an' buy a nine-gallon keg of bere, which I could ill afford to do, and then we went and borrowed a lot of wine and brandy bottles, beside a few we had by us. Well, we emptied the eg into the bottles and there were nineteen, and my boy put that down for an answer. I don't know whether it is rite or not, as we spilt some in doing it. P. S.—Please let the next one be water, as I am not able to buy any more bere.

Turkish sensibilities are preternaturally strong upon certain points, and the censor is ever on the alert for covert allusions and seditious matter. Out of regard for the feelings of Russia, Turkey never mentions Nihilists, but substitutes the gentler term of Utopians. Bulgaria has in the eyes of the Crescent Realm neither a north nor a south to her principality, for might not a South Bulgaria be taken to mean the Turkish province of Eastern Roumelia? Likewise our own Shakespeare has come under the blue pencil, and in Othello read for Turkish Cyprus the Greek isle of Corfu. But the latest step in this matter is quite the funniest. In the Bibles distributed by the Anglo-American Bible Society the censor has come across the ominous word Macedonia, which stinks in the nostrils of every true son of the Prophet. The word must go but might be replaced by names of the vilayets Salonika, Monastir, and Kassowa. Therefore in the Acts, chap. xvi., verse 9, the Christianised dog of a Turk may read, with some surprise:—And a vision appeared unto Paul in the night there stood a man from Monastir, and prayed him, saying: "Come over into the Turkish vilayets of Salonika, Monastir, and Kassowa, and help us!"

A Life Saved

Never give up. No matter how ill you are, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured some terrible cases, and it will cure you.

Mr. Thos. H. Casbel, Barrel Creek, Dripstone, New South Wales, writes:

"I feel it my duty to let suffering people know what a wonderful blood-purifying medicine is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. My illness began with sharp pains in the limbs, while I was handling wet wool. After a day or two I could not walk, and suffered terrible pains. My face turned nearly black, large red blotches came out all over my body, and then I became delirious. I was in two hospitals for some time, and everything was tried, but I grew weaker and weaker, and became convinced that nothing could be done for me. I had heard so much about Ayer's Sarsaparilla that I thought I would give it a trial as the last hope. After taking one bottle I thought I felt a little better. So I procured another bottle, and then another, and still another. I gradually improved, and in due time left my bed for the first time in six months. I am now in good health, and I say to every one that Ayer's Sarsaparilla saved my life."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—

"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

THE FRUITLESS QUEST.

A NEW SUGGESTION FOR A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Academy" has hit upon a brilliant device for forming what might serve as the language of the entente cordiale—a langue Anglo-France, as we may call it. "If anyone will try writing a jargon of English and French using only French verbs nouns and adjectives in his framework of English articles, pronouns, adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions it will be found that any Englishman can read it fairly well without any knowledge of French—a proof that English is rather Anglo-French than Anglo-Saxon." And he appends as an example the following paragraph, among others, 'written according to the rule of the Anglo-France method":—

'The creation of a universal langue for the international relations of peuples is a question much controversed. While philosophes have regarded it as a lien of union and of concorde, and a puissant levier of civilisation litterateurs and poetes are in accord in opposing it and many linguistes doutent in our jours the possibilite of composing an artifical langue having a real pratique valeur.'

What have the Esperantists to say of the sentiments and language of this passage?

A critic writing in reply says:—The idea of 'manufacturing' and securing acceptance of a universal language appears to be hopeless. All tongues are the slow growth of centuries, unless Russian be regarded, to some extent, as a creation through the forging of most of its formidable alphabet by St. Cyril of Constantinople. Archbishop Trench ("English Past and Present") quotes Jacob Grimm as asserting that English will become the 'world-speech.' And statistics prove that it is spreading. In spite of the supposed difficulties attending its acquirement by foreigners, whose chief perplexity lies in pronunciation; but against this may be placed its simplicity as compared with Continental languages in having indeclinable articles, adjectives, and possessive pronouns, natural genders, and verbs uninflected in four persons.

No doubt if any living tongue is to become by a process of evolution the universal language, English the language of a widely distributed commercial people who themselves are poor or reluctant linguists has as good a chance as any. One result that would probably accompany this development would be a profound modification of the English language itself. Although the connective words of our language—conjunctions, prepositions, auxiliaries and so on—are entirely Germanic it must be remembered that the structure of our sentences is gely, and at least half of our vocabulary, is French. Probably the spread of our language as a general medium would mean the strengthening of this Romance element in our vocabulary.

The process is easily illustratrated by conversing with a Frenchman who has a tolerable acquaintance with English grammar but a poor vocabulary. The general practice of the average Englishman in talking to such a person is to use nursery English of the purest Saxon derivation and to speak very loudly. The right way is to "use long words"; that is, words of Latin origin, which the Frenchman understands most readily. The German element in our vocabulary is so weak, and has so completely lost its power of forming new words by composition that English has ceased to have much resemblance to other Germanic tongues. No German speakers of English, therefore, would be able to exercise a counter-acting influence against the process of Latinisation. An eminent French student of English language and literature, Jusserand, by the way, has expressed the opinion that the future development of the English language must be all in the direction of strengthening its affinities with the Romance languages.

LANCERS PAST AND PRESENT.

In an English contemporary a correspondent describes a dancing master of the old school at the conference of the Society of Imperial Dance Teachers:— He belonged to a dancing family in its fourth generation. English dancing he said had reached its lowest avernus. The quadrille was dropped; the barn dance was a run and a kick—more "attitudinized bravura,"—he lancers was a romp, the waltz—oh, there was some hope for the waltz.—The proper waltz used to be the six steps, a stately pointed dance. I have heard of the superior dancing in Mid-Victorian days.' I remarked, as he had paused and seemed disinclined to go on, 'I'm not talking about Mid Victorian times' he replied; 'I was talking about the early years of the Queen's reign. Mid-Victorian dancing was only so-so, after the Crimean War," he continued, 'there was great coming and going with the French—entente cordiale, as they call it now—and they brought over the valse a deux temps, which I was always against although it was very brisk and graceful in a way. We went on like that until Strauss—a great man, Strauss—began with his waltzes, and I suppose we took up with Germany. They called it the "trois temps," but it was something like the old six steps, quicker, more tripping with a kind of glide—glissade. Then it got faster again, all on your toes in a small circle."

"And after that?" I asked. He shook his head. 'After that it died" he said acidly. You can't get men to waltz now. It interfered with their games when they were boys, so of course dancing had to be dropped. But it's getting better. All the children are back at the dancing now, and the waltz we're teaching is getting near the old six steps of early Victorian times—but I always put in a little 'glissade' myself, he added, a little apologetically. Do you think your new society will do much to improve the parlous state of the ballroom?" I asked. I hope so he said, after some thought, but it will not be to-morrow. We can do something. We are trying to, do away with the Do-as-I-do teacher. What is that? I asked. It is this, he cried; there are men who try to teach the art who know nothing of the "technique—dancing-room keepers they are in reality.

'I'll show you what they do," he cried. 'Observe!' The old gentleman was on his feet in a moment, and his legs stood out suddenly, and he executed an intricate evolution. 'Now do as I do!" he cried. "You see they have only a plain rule of thumb. It is like teaching music by the ear. Now observe," and the master slowly assumed a succession of elegant attitudes, mentioning at each change the French term for the pose. A party of gentlemen, very carefully dressed, one wearing kilts and plaid of the Robertson tartan paused at the sight, regarding it with grave approval. "What is the good, of a master who doesn't know what he's teaching—can't direct a single figure? If we can do away with the illegitimate tuition and have a uniform system taught every-where—the figuration I mean not the graces because that is a matter of temperament in which each master has his own fine touches,—we'll have done something for the profession, and, may-be, deserve the Royal charter when it comes'

THE INQUEST ON A MUMMY.

THE inquest on a mummy held by an English coroner, is recalled by a correspondent of an English paper. It is known as 'The South American mummy case." In April, 1899, a package sent from Liverpool and addressed "Maison de Melle, Belgium," was opened at Broad-street, London, by suspecting railway officials, and within was found a mummified body. An inquest was held before a London coroner, and the London jury found the following verdict: "That the woman was found dead at the London railway goods station on April 15 and did die on some date unknown in some foreign country probably South Africa, from some cause unknown, no proofs of a violent death are found. The body has been dried and buried in some foreign manner probably sun-dried and cave-buried, and the jurors are satisfied that the body did not show any recent crime in this country, and that the deceased was unknown and about 25 years of age." These indignities constituted the cause of a action in the case of Aitken v. London and North-Western Railway Company a claim for damages for negligence in the carriage of a Peruvian mummy which was broken in transit from South America to Belgium. 'The deceased' was alleged to be a princess who was contemporary with Adam and Eve.

REMNANTS.

THERE is no rose without its thorn, and the cult of athleticism among women has had the result of making them not only a delight to the observer but a peril to one another. At a bargain sale at Pittsburg at which 3000 women competed a panic occurred in which eight ladies were seriously injured, and the police had to be called out. There was no reason for the panic beyond the natural fear of each woman that the other would be able to secure the best bargains first. Sufficient attention has not evidently been paid to woman's commercial instinct; but henceforth in Pittsburg the time honoured tag of the tigress robbed of her whelps will be abandoned in favour of the more ferocious concept of the woman hunting for remnants. Seeing that at this sanguinary sale many of the women lost most of their clothing, the supply of remnants must have been fairly plentiful. We may acquit the shopkeeper in question of the stratagem of Shakespeare's cobbler who led the crowd about the streets of Rome to wear out their shoes to get myself into more work. But bargain sales in which it was usual for customers to tear one another's garments to shreds would obviously be excellent business for the man behind the counter.

THOUGHTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

THE following quaint passage is from a volume of essays published in Germany in 1773:

The everlasting wishing and yearning for better times is a sign of laziness. We ourselves can make the times better if we bestir ourselves. The diligent man does not sit down and wish for things; he who lives on hope dies of fasting. There is no gain without exertion. No industrious man ever dies of starvation for though hunger may look in at his window, it does not come inside the door. Therefore let us work to-day, for we know not what may prevent us to-morrow. One to-day is better than two to-morrow. Do not handle your tools with dainty fingers and remember that the cat which wears gloves catches no mice. Go to your work with energy and courage, and you will see great results. The steady drop in time makes a hole through the hardest stone. With diligence and patience a mouse can gnaw through a ship's cable and the mighty oak is felled by many slight strokes.

But should people have no time for recreation? I will say to you in answer: Use your time well, and you will win leisure, and as you are not absolutely sure of even a minute do not be a fool and throw away a whole hour. The time for recreation is the time for doing something useful. Fly from pleasures; they will pursue you if you fly from them, but they will fly from you if you pursue them.

But together with being diligent we must pay constant attention to keep that which we own under our own eyes, and we must not rely on others. A stone which is often carried hither and thither will grow no moss, and the master's eye helps more than both his hands. A small thing neglected may bring great misfortune. Because a nail in a horse-shoe was wanting the shoe was lost; through the loss of the shoe the horse was lost, and through the loss of the horse the rider was lost; he was captured and killed by savages because he had not looked to the nail.

To diligence and attention we must add thrift. If our work is to be successful. If you do not know the art of thrift you may keep your nose close to your work day and night and yet be a beggar. All India did not make Spain prosperous, because she spent more than she took. Away, therefore with money devouring follies such as over-dressing and gluttony. It is more expensive to support a folly than to bring up a couple of children, and silks and velvets on your back extinguish the fire in your kitchen. Go and buy the things you do not need and you will soon have to sell the things you do need. Hosts of people have become poor because they bought many things at a ridiculously low price.

But with all this do not, I pray you, imagine that your diligence, attention, and thrift will carry you all the way. All these things are good, but not without the blessing of God. Therefore, you must fear God the Lord and pray to Him diligently and be merciful and kind to the poor. For the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom and he who asks shall receive, and he who loves his brethren pleases the Lord.

CRICKET HYPERBOLE.

THE literary men of cricket are at it again with a vengeance! In the "Morning Post" the fourth Test Match has led to 'A Professional" giving us an appreciation of F. S Jackson. Now, while one has the greatest respect for Mr. Jackson's cricketing exploits, to be quite frank, it is a revelation to find A Professional writing in this way.

There is a grace and a brilliance about Mr. Jackson's play which Mr. Noble, however, does not, we think, approach. Opinions of ideal promise touch his play in glowing often too blinding a determination began in it all. Whether fighting an uphill fight or sweeping easily on to victory there is a note of high and human pride about Mr. Jackson; he has emphatically the grand manner, and appears to face opposing bowling as the old nobility of France faced the revolutionaries of Paris with the most perfect nonchalance. It is given to few leaders to expand and consolidate the efforts of their side by direct personal service, off one's own bat in truth; to many captaincy proves a handicap, as though the nature which moved at one end on a mood concentrated or vaster scale than when at the other; but this has been granted to Mr. Jackson and this gives a wider and grander sweep to his genius and power.

Surely even Mr. Jackson will be a little surprised at this 'mélange' of Mr. Noble and the 'old nobility'! Then again in the Daily Chronicle's report of the Test Match we find: 'Here is that in the man which makes him the Napoleon of the cricket field.' The spectacle of Darling at the crease his face set with grim resolution, his bat converted into a primeval weapon of mutilation will never fade from the mind. . . . Darling stood as some barbarian at bay in the open, consumed with the fire of savagery. And the Australian captain came all the way from Australia for this!

SOMETHING LIKE RUBBER FOUND IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE Lynn Item hears that a satisfactory substitute for rubber has been found in the Philippines, a plant having been discovered that yields a substitute for gum rubber. This plant may be transplanted and cultivated. Its commercial value is not yet known, but almost any substitute for rubber has its value, for never before was rubber so high and scarce.

America is to-day using more than 50,000,000 pounds of new rubber, worth over 30,000,000 dollars and about 20,000,000 pounds of scrap rubber and several million pounds of gutte-joola-tong, substitutes for rubber from the East Indies. Forty years ago this country used less than 3 000,000 pounds of rubber per year.

The demand for rubber is increasing at a tremendous rate. Even in the shoe trade, an immense amount more rubber could be profitably used. Rubber companies have advanced the price of 'sneakers' common shoes for summer wear, by 10 cents per pair, and rubbers for winter wear will be increased in price by retailers this winter.

The electrical industry consumes an enormous quantity of rubber, and rubber goods worth 100,000,000 dollars are made in the country each year. In addition to the development of the substitute for rubber in the Philippines, agriculturists are experimenting with trees from Brazil transplanted to the Philippines.

THE ROYAL FISH.

THE capture of a sturgeon measuring 8ft. long and weighing 3cwt. in Morecambe Bay is interesting mainly because the sturgeon is a Royal fish—that is, it is the privilege of every sturgeon caught in British waters to be presented at Court, with the exception of those that find their way up the Thames further than London Bridge. They have the inferior privilege of appearing on the table of the Lord Mayor of London. Although the sturgeon is not caught round our coasts in commercial quantities it is not so very uncommon as to explain its rank as a Royal fish unless the original appointment was made by a monarch who was inordinately fond of its flesh, which is said to be firm and of good flavour but rather oily. The sturgeon is no parvenu; the first legal record of its rank is as far back as an Act of Edward II. in which it is mentioned as a Crown perquisite along with wrecks and whales.

The sturgeon occasionally caught in British waters are not of the same species as those from which caviare is made. Caviare is not the only nor the most useful product obtained from the sturgeon. The best—and the original—source of isinglass is the air-bladders of the fish. The curious-looking word 'isinglass" itself is, in point of fact, a corruption of the Dutch word "huysenblas" (German "hausenblase"), which means sturgeon's bladder.

THE ENTERPRISING MOSQUITO.

THE reports that the voice of the mosquito is heard in the land have probably a foundation in fact. It is true that few householders in the North of London, which seems to be especially beset, have sufficient knowledge of entomology to distinguish the 'pulex irritans" from the Camberwell Beauty, and that they may easily be tempted for purposes of greater kudos, to describe any winged insect of more than usual voracity as a mosquito. One of these days we shall have an 'English' mosquito just as we have 'English' cabbages. The English mosquito will simply be a thirsty and aspiring gnat, but any Hornsey-ite would rather be bitten by a mosquito than a gnat any day. Still there is no reason why an enterprising mosquito should not come to England; it is a tribe as persecuted as any in Israel and it may well seek the same refuge for the distracted alien. There is the consolation that the plague is only temporary. Sooner or later the genius of the English climate will reassert itself, and the Muswell mosquito will be sorry it came.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Rose and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the prettiest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THINGS THAT FREIBURG DOES ITSELF.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP EVERYWHERE

DETAILS of municipal ownership in a German city of about the size of Lynn, Mass., called Freiburg, have been published. The city some years ago took it into its head that it would own itself, and once having grasped the idea, it proceeded to do so. I began to take over one business after another, until to-day the following businesses are managed by the city government:—

1. Four hundred cottages, each with a little garden. Over dols 370 000 has been spent by the city to give the poorer citizens better homes.

2. Electric street cars. The fare to any part of the city is two and a half cents.

3. Fifty advertising boards. All outdoor advertising is controlled by the city. The rate is 10 cents a day per square foot.

4. The city owns all the pawnshops and charges a low rate of interest. It does not try to make any profit, but runs the pawnshops at cost.

5. Savings bank. The city owns the only savings bank in Freiburg. It has over dols. 5,000,000 in deposits. If a spell of hard times comes the savings bank helps business by lending money at cheap rates.

6. Theatre. The principal theatre in Freiburg is owned by the city. The citizens regard the theatre as part of their educational system. It is used to instruct as well as to amuse.

7. Restaurant. There are public restaurants in Freiburg which serve breakfasts and suppers for 5 cents and dinners for six and a half cents. If you wish, you can get a good cup of coffee and two thick slices of bread for two and half cents.

8. Burial of the dead. The city has taken over the undertaking business, so that poor people will not be overcharged. The cost of a funeral in Freiburg runs from 5 dols. to 32 dols.

9. Farms and forests. The city has bought large tracts of land near the city, so that work may be given to any workmen who need open-air jobs for their health.

10. Correct time. A 5,000 dols. electric clock has been placed in the city hall. This clock connects with eighty-five other clocks in different parts of the city and keeps them all in harmony.

11. Electric light. The city manufactures all its own electricity, both for light and power.

12. Architects. Freiburg pays a salary to the best architect in the city so that all public buildings shall be harmoniously planned.—'American Industries.'

TO WHAT BASE USES?

ON the subject of poetry as a cure for insomnia recommended by Dr. Osler, the Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, and commented upon in "Books and Bookmen," a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" quotes a malicious little passage from Borrow's 'Romany Rye," in which Borrow tells how near Stafford one afternoon he heard a loud snoring noise coming from the other side of a hedge, and on investigation found that the sound proceeded from a man asleep in the field. Borrow says:— At last the noise he made became so terrible that I felt alarmed for his safety, imagining that a fit might seize him and he lose his life while fast asleep." He awakened the man, and on inquiring his reason for sleeping there was favoured with the following history:—

The man, who owned a large estate, had a lawsuit which when he was on the brink of losing his all, was unexpectedly determined in his favour. The anxiety, however, had so worked upon him that he could not sleep. Opiates did not relieve him. At last a friend gave him a copy of Wordsworth's poems, and recommended him to read a page or two in some pleasant place on his estate, assuring him that he would infallibly fall asleep. He tried the experiment, with immediate success. On Borrow assuring him that the narcotic influence lay solely in the book and not in the field, the man decided to return to the us of his bed. The chapter concludes with the remark that Byron's rival "will always stand a good chance of being worshipped by those whose mind nerves are insensible to the narcotic powers of opium and morphine."

JUDGE REED ON TRADE SCHOOLS.

Judge Warren B. Reed whom Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, has appointed a member of the commission to investigate trade schools is an enthusiast on the subject. Judge Reed's idea of what a trade school should be is a place where young people who have reached the age when they are of little value in a business way, when the education they have received is all right so far as it goes but hardly fits them for actual working places, may get the proper training to enter some branch of actual work. He feels that such a school should take up a boy or girl on their living grammer school studies and teach about the same studies as are now handled in the high schools and in addition should furnish experts to teach certain trades, giving the pupil a chance so that he may pick out whichever trade he thinks he is best suited for. Two, three or four years in such a school as this would graduate a pupil with a far better general education than he had on entering and at the same time would leave him fitted to take up a position where he could become a skilled workman, could command good wages and be sure of a place in the world's work. The whole course should not be devoted to the teaching of the trade. Principles of manhood, citizenship, history of the country's achievements, mathematics, language and other general knowledge should be instilled in the pupil's mind.

ROYAL NAMES.

Princes have many names, so that the introduction of that of "Charles"—in honour of King Carlos—among those by which the latest scion of the House of York will be known to history, has considerable interest to a nation which remembers the strange careers of previous royalties so called. It is very improbable that the new-comer at Sandringham will ever occupy the Throne, but the revival of the name suggests that the belief in omens is dying out in Royal circles. There is little doubt that the boycotting of the name hitherto has been largely due to the unlucky associations of it though it seems to be forgotten that there is more romance about the little finger of any of the Charleses than about the whole tribe of Georges. Half the poetry and chivalry of Scotland—a difficult portent in so dour a country—centres in 'Bonnie Prince Charlie"; and we can forgive the Merry Monarch his mirth sooner than the Jameses their cruelties, and the early Georges their stupidities. On the whole, the nation will gladly welcome a Charles to the Royal circle. Perhaps some other names might also have their turn in due time. The last of the Henrys was too much given to matrimony, but one would like to see the list of Royal Henrys continued, even as the present monarch has revived the other notable line of Edwards. Probably we shall never see a King Stephen II., but many Johns throughout the country would acclaim a successor to the solitary John. Then there are so many unsceptred names. If four Williams, why not a single King Thomas?

A SHIPLOAD OF SCIENTISTS.

On the 26th of July afternoon about 150 members of the British Association left Southampton by the "Saxon" for the Cape. They included Professor G. H. Darwin (president), Sir William and Lady Brooks, Sir Richard Jebb, Sir Benjamin Baker, Sir T. Lauder and Lady Brunton, the Hon. G. L. Parsons, the Earl of Rosse, Admiral Sir William Wharton, and Dr. Anthony Traill. The Mayor of Southampton (Colonel Bance) wished them "bon voyage." This party is known as the officers' party, inasmuch as it includes the principal and more active members of the Association.

Tragedy occurred on July 30 of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Montague Wiseman-Clarke, C.B., at the age of 71. Sir Wiseman-Clarke, who at the time of his death, was holding the sinecure of the King's own Scottish Borderers retired in 1849. He served with the 93rd Highlanders in the Crimea, 1854-55, and was present at the battles of Alma and Balaclava, the expedition to Kertch, capture of Yenikale, and the siege of Sebastopol. In this campaign, he earned the medal and three clasps and the Turkish medal. Two years later he was with Lord Clyde at the relief of the Lucknow garrison on December 6, 1857. He continued to serve until the end of the Indian Mutiny and was present at the actions of Serai ghat, Kali Nuddie, Fultehghur, Hope's expedition to Mhow, and subsequent affairs ending with the capture of Bareilly. For these latter operations, he was mentioned in despatches and received the medal and two clasps. He retired in 1895, the command of the Belfast District from 1887-92 being his last active command. He was appointed to the colonelcy of the King's Own Scottish Borderers in 1903. In 1887, General Wiseman-Clarke was made a C.B.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The improvement shown yesterday in the Bombay monsoon current has been maintained. General rain has fallen on the Burma Coast and nearly general rain in Assam and the Central Provinces. Local rain has occurred in Bengal, West of the United Provinces, West of the Sub-Himalayas, East of Central India, South India and on the West Coast. Some showers have fallen in the interior of Burma and the Deccan, and on the Circars Coast. The chief falls are: Sutna 5 inches, Mergui 3-1-2 inches, Baharich, Mangalore, Tavoy, and Jalpaiguri 3 inches, Hoshangabad, Chanda, Pendra, Gauhati and Shillong 2 inches, Silchar Darbhangah, Bassein and Pachmarhi 1-1-2 inches, and Mamugoa, Mercara, Cherrapoonjee, Lashio, Salem, and Bangalore 1 inch. Pressure within the trough of low pressure is unusually uniform. The shallow depression on the Orissa Coast has at present little importance. General rain is probable on the Burma Coast and nearly general rain in Assam and the Central Provinces. Local rain is likely in Bengal, the Sub Himalayas, Central India, Orissa, South India and on the West Coast. Some showers may occur in the interior of Burma, Behar, Chota Nagpur, and the Deccan and on the Circars Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	29	70	29	82	29	53	24	56
Wednesday 23rd, August ...	0	00	0	00	0	39	0	27
Total....	29	70	29	82	29	92	24	83
Total fell to 23rd, Aug '04	31	33	30	62	36	19	29	50
Total fell to 23rd, Aug '03			70	31	65	06	65	96

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

22nd Aug. and 23rd Aug.

	Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	3

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 23RD AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Baghdad	29·55	E	6	95·5	70·9	74	.....	0·00	— 0·40
Jask	29·68	Calm	7	92·3	83·2	81	.....	0·00	— 0·13
Muscat 1st	29·56	N	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·00	.....
Aden 1st	29·71	E	9	91·3	85	76	.....	0·56	+ 0·32
Lahore	29·47	W	2	104	83·3	66	.....	3·76	— 3·44
Simla	29·56	S W	4	105·3	72·1	64	.....	9·70	— 9·34
Delhi	29·56	N W	8	97·2	78·6	53	.....	6·22	— 12·24
Agra	29·49	N W	6	99·5	82·9	77	.....	5·13	— 14·05
Cawnpore	29·60	Calm	2	91·7	77·7	83	.....	9·30	— 14·37
Allahabad	29·58	W	2	98·1	78·7	69	.....	4·79	— 11·95
Jhansi	29·53	W S W	5	99·2	80·0	79	0·38	9·46	— 8·41
Jacobabad	29·44	E	8	107·4	79·2	57	.....	0·46	— 1·90
Karachi	29·56	W	13	90·4	77·2	75	.....	0·15	— 0·31
Jeypore	29·56	W N W	5	100·2	78·6	63	.....	1·60	— 0·18
Ajmere	29·68	N W	7	102·2	82·5	62	.....	0·50	— 13·25
Deesa	29·53	S W	7	97·1	76·0	73	0·33	12·10	+ 0·50
Ahmedabad	29·63	W	4	94·2	78·1	90	.....	33·74	+ 12·75
Bhuj	29·61	W	10	99·3	78·0	77	.....	5·05	— 5·91
Jamnagar	29·64	W S W	11	91·0	78·7	67	0·07	6·09	— 1·16
Dwarka	29·64	W S W	7	86·9	78·8	83	0·01	9·48	.....
Rajkot	29·71	W	7	97·2	77·8	69	0·01	16·11	— 0·29
Bhavnagar	29·76	W	4	94·1	78·5	73	.....	10·15	— 0·2
Para.									
Veraval	29·84	W S W	8	83·6	79·3	86	.....	9·50	— 7·95
Nowanuth	29·62	W S W	9	89·0	72·7	90	.....	7·51	— 12·89
Indore	29·66	W	7	86·2	71·1	84	.....	24·72	+ 3·70
Sangor	29·52	W	7	86·4	70·6	82	0·03	12·41	— 22·28
Jubbulpore	29·45	W S W	2	85·1	73·1	93	0·58	37·73	— 14·71
Hoshangabad	29·58	W S W	1	81·7	73·3	93	2·20	29·96	— 5·23
Khandwa	29·65	W	1	88·2	74·6	80	.....	21·05	+ 4·19
Raipur	29·66	W	1	85·0	67·8	83	0·15	25·50	— 10·93
Nagpur	29·63	W	1	86·0	73·1	85	0·47	30·04	— 9·02
Amraoti	29·66	W	1	86·6	75·0	85	0·15	42·91	— 8·20
Akola	29·68	W	3	90·8	73·3	80	0·11	41·45	— 9·42
Surat	29·68	W	5	87·1	76·0	93	.....	16·25	— 14·17
Mahableshwar	29·72	W	14	83·4	71·1	91	.....	102·54	+ 1·76
Bombay	29·72	W	9	86·1	76·9	81	.....	44·34	— 1·75
Poona	29·70	W	5	84·0	65·4	77	0·7	45·26	+ 3·78
Ahmednagar	29·67	W N W	4	85·3	69·8	82	.....	27·74	— 0·01
Aurangabad	29·64	W S W	6	87·8	71·2	89	.....	17·58	.....
Sholapur	29·71	N W	9	91·7	73·0	74	.....	9·14	— 5·31
Kaladgi	29·70	W	9	88·5	70·4	80	.....	15·37	— 4·29
Belgaum	29·70	W S W	5	86·9	70·4	85	.....	30·29	— 1·61
Dharwar	29·70	W N W	9	78·8	65·9	90	0·09	19·19	— 12·01
Mormugao	29·63	S	5	85·6	75·97	11	.....	83·00	— 17·01
Karwar	29·70	W	3	86·2	74·5	90	0·93	94·53	— 5·11
Mangalore	29·62	Calm	7	89·0	73·0	90	3·17	123·33	+ 15·33
Calicut	29·58	Calm	7	87·8	72·7	95	0·76	68·6	— 8·72
Cochin	29·6	N	7	84·7	74·7	93	0·04	45·18	— 1·85
Bangalore	29·8	W S W	9	84·3	66·9	90	0·17	43·29	+ 4·30
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·76	Calm	2	87·9	71·7	84	0·01	9·82	— 7·02
Masulipatam	29·6	W N W	7	91·1	79·1	81	...	13·22	— 2·70
Cuddapah	29·75	W N W	6	90·	73·2	80	0·3	8·50	+ 3·07
Guntakal	29·7	N W	6	92·7	72·2	8	0·02	10·91	+ 0·51
Madras	29·75	S W	8	93·5	78·	70	0·09	5·22	— 5·75
Coimbatore	29·80	S W	13	87·	69·6	89	0·17	27·99	— 2·63
Trichinopoly	29·78	S W	5	93·0	73·9	74	.....	4·39	— 1·17
Nagapattam	29·75	W N W	5	91·3	75·5	7·	0·02	4·67	— 1·44
Colombo	29·86	W	12	9·5	76·3	8·	.....	5·91	— 10·04

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H.=0·36 (21·17); G. T. H.=0·21 (31·11); S. G. H.=0·33 (29·96); C. P.=0·10 (23·56).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and irregular. It is below normal over nearly the whole country.

Winds are easterly at Mormugao, while calms and south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong in Lower Sind, Cutch and at Ajmer, Khandwa, Aurangabad and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 10° in excess of normal in Rajputana, the Punjab and at Allahabad and Deesa and 5° to 7° in defect at Saugor and Hoshangabad; minimum 5° to 8° in excess in the Punjab and at Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear in the Punjab and Rajputana, but is more or less cloudy elsewhere.

Rain.—Twenty-eight stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 3·17 inches at Mangalore, 2·23 inches at Hoshangabad, 1·15 inches at Mormugao and nearly an inch at Karwar.

Weather to the eastwards of Raipur appears to be unsettled. Rain is to be expected along the West Coast, in Berar and the Central Provinces and in local showers in the Madras Presidency, Gujarat and the United Provinces.

The s. s. Reichstag left Lamoo on the 11th and experienced up to Latitude 3° N. Longitude 47° E. moderate to fresh south-easterly winds, blue sky and a moderate to rough sea; thence to Latitude 10° N., Longitude 56° E, strong monsoon blowing with moderate gale blue sky and a high sea; thence to Latitude 16° N., Longitude 63° E moderate to fresh monsoon, cloudy weather and a rough sea; thence to arrival in port on the 20th, moderate to light north-westerly winds, cloudy weather, a light shower and moderate to smooth sea.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.— AUGUST 21.

10 p.m.	81°8

TUESDAY.— AUGUST 22.

6 a.m.	81·1
10 a.m.	83·0
2 p.m.	81·8
4 p.m.	84·1

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, Aug. 24 1905.

1 The 104th Native Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz is available daily for Class Firing. Members are requested to complete their Class Firing as early as possible.

By Order,
A. B. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. B.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. BUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 24 1905.

There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club on Monday next the 28th instant at 6-45 p.m

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt B. A.
Adjt. B. V. A

THE immediate result of the drought in parts of the Punjab is that wheat is now being held back in all districts, and the export trade from Karachi must show a decline by the end of the month. The people were slow to stop the trade as good prices were being commanded on account of the shortage in Europe, but by the end of last week a change set in throughout the markets of the Provinces. There are, of course, still very large stocks on hand, and for this reason prices will not rise excessively for some time to come. Rain even now in the Southern and Central Punjab would modify the position, though the crops sown in early July could scarcely be saved.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism; Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT.

"Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of sufferiug later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are no

PURELY PERSONAL.

Mr. Justice Wills, who recently completed his jubilee as a Judge of the High Court, is a Birmingham man by birth and upbringing. Sir Alfred Wills was only a politician on one occasion. He made little essay, the history of which he told at a law dinner in his native city some years ago. It was as long ago as 1857 that he went into politics. The late Mr. Justice Mellor, a close friend of Sir Alfred's, was candidate for Coventry, and the present judge kept canvass books, passing miserable days sitting in a three-pair back room of a public house. He had many visitors, but all brought tidings of something going wrong. The climax came when a deputation called to know what the candidate was going to do about our ancient rights, as the deputation described their traditional perquisites. Mr. Wills innocently assured them that Mr. Mellor was certainly, the man for anybody's and everybody's ancient rights, and what did they want? It then transpired that the virtuous band represented the outvoters of the constituency, and they had never voted under a guinea per head! The young agent shook his head, spoke of the legal risks which both voters and he himself would run in face of a recently passed Corrupt Practices Act. The cool answer was that as far as they were concerned they would take the chance, and that as far as (Sir Alfred) was concerned, they did not care a straw, if he passed the whole remainder of his natural life in prison. That was Mr. Justice Wills's first and last experience of politics.

It surprised me (writes a correspondent) to read in my newspapers a few days ago that Lord Milner had just returned to England. He did return, but not just when the morning papers said so. A few weeks ago I was coming back by the midnight boat from Ostend, and among the passengers who joined the steamer from the Continental express was a tall, grey, prematurely-aged gentleman carrying two handbooks. In a low voice he asked for the saloon where a short time afterwards, I found him sitting down to a simple supper of cold meat bread and butter, and a bottle of some mineral water. This was Lord Milner returning to England. He seemed a tired man, thoughtful in aspect and as if he had the weight of Empire on his shoulders. Half way through his meal he was evidently disturbed by the appearance of a young German who sat down facing him and very soon started a conversation which seemed to be eagerly taken up by Lord Milner. The German youth, who appeared to be a clerk or mechanic had no idea who was his fellow-passenger. I was rather amused at the thought of this supper chat with a political enemy. As we neared Dover in the early morning I awoke to find Lord Milner pacing the saloon with that serious and sad look I had previously noticed. I asked him if we were near land. Yes at Dover, sir at Dover he replied drawing himself up to his full height and speaking with an eagerness of tone that seemed to say and I very glad that we are there too? Clutching his two bags, he stepped ashore and he raised his eyes to look at the Shakespeare Cliff and stepped briskly along the pier towards the Lord Warden one seemed to see him as another man so light was his step and so brisk his movement. Such is the way Lord Milner returned to England—some few weeks ago.

The paragraph about Lady Dudley's tour in the West of Ireland reminds an Irish correspondent of an amusing experience which the Marquis of Zetland then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had during a visit to the South of Ireland in 1890. When driving (writes my correspondent) from Skibbereen to Crookhaven, on the Cork coast, where a warship was waiting to take Lord Zetland to Glengarriffe, the party were caught in a desperate rainstorm. The Viceroy, like everybody else, drove in an open vehicle, and umbrellas being useless in the storm the travellers were thoroughly saturated before Schull, sixteen miles from Skibbereen, was reached. The journey was ten miles more, and the road more exposed than ever. Lord Zetland entered a draper's shop in Schull, and soon emerged clad from head to heel in a sailor's suit of glazed calico of a flaming yellow colour and capped by a rakish souwester. Never before was a Viceroy, so cheaply clad for the outfit cost only sixteen shillings! Lord Zetland finished the journey in comparative comfort, and looked as picturesque in his sailor's waterproof garb as any of the treasure hunting party of his son-in-law Earl Fitzwilliam, during their expedition to Cocos Islands.

Mr. Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand as everyone knows, is equally at home when dictating to the House of Parliament, haranguing an electioneering meeting opening a bridge or laying a foundation-stone. Her, however is a new and recent experience. While opening a railway near Blenheim New Zealand, Mr. Seddon received a deputation of farmers. After despatching the business brought forward and before the deputation withdrew, Mr. Seddon turned round and asked if he could do anything else for them. The weather had been very dry, and one wit asked if he could fetch along some rain. Mr Seddon readily replied "I'll attend to that also when I return to Wellington." Hardly had he got back to the capital of the colony when welcome rain began to fall throughout the country, and Mr. Seddon—quick-witted enough—wired to the spokesman of the deputation, "Have attended to the matter of rain." It was thought Mr. Seddon's health was on the decline, and that after holding the New Zealand premiership for twelve years he would have to resign, taking the lighter position of High Commissioner to the colony in London. But after eighteen months of indifferent health he is himself again and his preparing for another big fight at the general elections for the colony to be held in December next. With what success remains to be seen but judging by the part he appears to have taken a permanent lease of office.

Few celebrities have been more written about of late in the French newspapers than the elder M. Coquelin. In spite of advancing years he is astonishingly active and he has just perfected the scheme so dear to his heart—an uninflammable theatre! In the autumn, he intends to experiment with this amazing theatre. He and a few friends are to shut themselves up in the playhouse and a number of firemen are to attempt to set it alight. But they will fail declares Coquelin confidently and joyously. After the attempt he will ask that his admirable theatre be subsidised by the State. Apart from his theatre Coquelin is deeply interested in his Maison des Comediens which opened a short while ago by himself, and Mme. Rejane, is a retreat for superannuated actors and actresses. It is an ideal home and its inmates have the happiest time of it. Both touching and charming is it to hear the old ladies and old gentlemen chatting of their theatrical triumphs of years ago. Coquelin pays them constant visits and so do all the celebrated performers on the French stage. Then in September the immortal creator of Cyrano de Bergerac will produce a play that will be the event of the theatrical season. It is a romantic piece by Rostand, and Coquelin vows that it is wonderful as Cyrano. M. Rostand has been at work on it for two years and he will make a point of personally superintending the rehearsals. By the way, I hear that Coquelin was "enchanted" with the reception he received recently in London. Like Rejane and Sarah Bernhardt he has a great liking and admiration for the English.

Mr. Leslie Stuart, who is at present engaged writing the music for a new musical play at his lovely place at Worthing, tells an amusing story of his first visit to London. Mr. Charles E. Stevens, who played Gilfinan in Florodora, had been for a number of years a member of the stock company at a Manchester theatre, and therefore knew Mr. Stuart well. The latter determined, when he arrived in London, to call on Mr. C. E Stevens, who styles himself, The Old Un, and was was then playing with Mr. Tool at his theatre, who having met, Mr. C. E Stevens arranged with Mr. Stuart they should meet next day at Toole's Theatre, and that the former should take Mr. Stuart up the Monument from whence the whuld see all London. One of Mr. C. E. Stevens's characteristics is, he always likes to get full value for his money. It was blowing very hard when they arrived at the Monument, and Mr. Stevens paid for admission for both. Mr. Stuart had the way up, and when the summit was reached, the Monument fairly rocked. Suddenly, Mr. Stevens made signs to Mr. Stuart to retrace his steps at once, and when they reached the bottom he told Mr. Stuart that he had asked the man who sells guides at the top if he thought it safe, and that the latter replied, when the wind blew he went up there with the feelings he might never return. Wherefore Mr. Stevens's precipitate retreat, without even getting the value for his money.

Mr. H. N. Bradisford, chief defendant in the Russian passport case in the son of a North-country minister, the Rev. E. J. Bradisford one-time superintendent of St. John's Circuit, Sundarland, and Brunswick Circuit, Newcastle. Since his student days Mr. H. N. Bradisford has had a very exciting career. As special corresponding he abcompanied the Greeks in their war with Turkey, and as a consequence there was his novel "The Broom of the War Gods."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Basinghall Street, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ayuthia, 694 tons, Captain R. J Curtis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, 29th July with a cargo of timber.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2041 tons, Captain P J Morgan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E B Hirst, will sail today for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and Commander C G Sinclair and 65 deck passengers.

THE steamer Zillah, 2412 tons, Captain J Rees, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 12th August, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced moderate westerly wind with rain squalls.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARIN SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M Dufferin....Comdr McArthur ..... R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr....Sinclair..... R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator. Comar H M Heming.. Survey Steamer
R I M S Mayo ..... R I Marine
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 23

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Ellen (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Dwarka	759	LeGrand			M M & Co
Lonsdale	2343	Lee			M M & Co
Loch Tay	3115	Stephen			W & A G & Co
Nowshera	1931	Farquharson			M M & Co
Umballa	3426		Hugili		M M & Co
Itola	3402	Hardley			M M & Co
Laodaura	2 53	Moxon			M M & Co
Toly	741		Enger	Bangkok	F P C & Co
Ujina	3125		Honywood		M M & Co
Baron Ardrossan	277		Kennedy		W & A Graham & Co
Turkistan	2209		Paton		E Latham & Co
Allanton	2775		Morgen		Greaves Cotton & Co
Lalpoora	2721			Cole	M M & Co
Ayuthia	694		Cortes		
Zellah	2412		Rees		

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
C&R	Prome	2269	Field	Rangoon	31	K Nixon & Co
P	Clan Ranald	2755	Macleod	Liverpool	25-8	F Muir
4	Safari	1132	Ulrich	Aden	28-8	C Dinshaw & Bros
K	Tokio	2181	Jones	Hull via K'chi	23 8	F Muir
3	Haidari	1562	De Lorne	R S Ports	29 8	B & P S N Co
N	I M S Canning	Comdr	Marshall	Aden	24-8	R I Marine
P	Caithness	2222	At Hudson	Japan	7-9	Morrison & Co
Q	Emile	1659	Richa			W A Graham & Co
Q	Aston Hall	2322	McVee	Manchester	26-8	K N & Co

P D H W.

Kaveri	555		Falcera	Bengar	26-8	Shpd & Co
Indravati	513		Mchained	M Gos	24-8	Shephd & Co
Malanadi	517		Housein	K'chi	26-1	Shephd & Co

M. D .D, P .D.

Beichstag	1313		Thle	Zanzibar	23-8	A Strandes

H. W, P. D.

Saburmati	651		Mohamed		N F	Shephd & Co

D & E.

Ismaila	3381	Stebbing		Repairing		M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Scindia	3753	Abrey		2-9	W & A Graham & Co
3	Clan Graham	1857	Whyte			F M & Co
5	Oriental	3035	Lewellin	Aden	28-8	P & O
5	Chusan	3852	Kenrick	China	5 9	P & O
7	Sillie & Co	6014		Stabile	Kobe	29-8 A L S N Co
8	Border King	2393	Dalton	Liverpool	29	R Bomonji
9	Wartburg	3669	Schmidt	K'chi	2-9	Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4178		Dowell	London	P & O Co
14	Sings	943	Riesford	Kobi	26 8	M M & Co
15	Dumra	762	Hirsh	P Gulf	24-8	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Zillah s	Rees	Calcutta, Aug 12
	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Bangkok, July 29

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Tokio s	Jones	Hull via Karachi
	Dundas s	Case	Calcutta
	Oronsay s	Ellis	Karachi
	Nizam s	Morgan	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Dumra, Hirst, for Persian Gulf, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Avoca, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Syria, arrived at Suez, from Colombo on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Baldumo, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 22nd instant.

HIGH COURT.—August 24.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.

For Judgment.

460-05—Payne and Co—Abdool Hoosein Mulla Kalimudin and another vs Goolam Hoosein Ally and another—Bhaishunker K and G

For final decree.

347-01—Mulla and M—Lalji Cooverji and another vs Ghella Devsi and others—Matubhoy J and M and B M and R

For a decree Absolute.

703-01—Payne and Co—Dorabjee M Afinvalia vs Hirabai widow and another—to person

For an Experte decree.

302-04—M B Chothia—Abdulla Haji Sooleman vs Mahomed Haji Sooleman

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

89-05—Nanu H and Co—Tehmulna Ruttonj Chokse vs Mehejibhoy Cowasji Santoke—Mulla and M

130-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Fatmaboo vs Abdool Hoosein Kalimudin and others—Payne and Co—Little and Co

449-02—Jamseejee and E—Abdoolhoosen Mnola vs Janmahomed Meherally and others—M B Chothia.

250-04—Unwala and P—Motibai vs Rustomjee Byramjee Daruwala and anther vs Pestonjee R and K and R B Mehta.

523-04—Hiral and D—Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer Balajee Jaggannath.

882-01—Hiralal and D—Bai Bai Devkarebai vs Manmohandas Ramjee and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and B

883-01—Muljee and D—Janmahomed Haji Oosman vs Haji Gunny Haji Oosman—Captain and V.

Testamentary Suits.

23-01—Sorabjee and J—Madwoudhan Baghoba and another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.

15-01—Tyabje D and Co—Bai Memunah, widow of Banchordass Dewchand vs Kanji Walji—Madhowji and K

Long Causes.

324-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshankar Gawrishanker vs Dinanath Vishnu Madgaskar and others

762-03—Jamsetji and R—Raja Fahadurg Kushaba Chapaji Kalay Patell vs Khimji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.

654-01—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bandaray and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

85-04—Chitnis and M—Sayanna Shiva vs Bai Narsibai widow—Payne and Co

503-03—Payne and Co—The Administrator-General of Bombay vs Haji Yusuf Haji Ayub and another—Tyabji D and Co

681-01—M B Chothia Jivraj Hurjiwan and others vs Manockbai widow and another—Mansukhlal J and H

412-01—Captain and V—Abdoor Rehman Bharjee and others vs Mahomed Yoonus Hafiz and others—Ardeser H D and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

226-05—Mulji and D—Tejbai widow vs Vejbai widow—Madhow and P

253-05—Madhoji and K—Vo labhdas Govindji vs Tricumdas Rowjee and another—Edgelow G and W

315-05—Dikshit D and S—Radhabai widow vs Sitaram Panduraug Krishnaji Little and Co.

302-05—M B Chothia—Abdulla Haji Sooleman vs Mahomed Haji Sulleman.

559-01—Jehangir and S—Parwatibai widow vs Kalidas Kallianji and others—S B Noble

764-04—Matubhoy J and M—Keshavlal Haribhai and another vs Mehta Lavji Trimbuck—Hiralal D

639-04—Nanu H and Co—Ratansi Canji and another vs Mathuradas Haridas and another—Wadia G and Co

699-01—Payne and Co—Nazarali Dewjibhai and others vs Raghovji Kallian and others.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon.

228-05—Mulla and M Abdool Khakibhai and others vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan Payne and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Summary Suits for hearing in Chambers.

972-05—Daptary D and F—Qipon Manufacturing Co Ltds vs Hussonally Mulla Hakimji and other For taking evidence

650-02—Tyabji D and Co—Raja Goculdass Khusalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdar and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

657-01—Mulji and D—Khatizabai Alias Katoobai widow vs Usman Haji Abdoola and others—Dikshit D and S—Part heard.

61-04—Little and Co—Bai Dahibai widow vs Soonderji Damji Kanga and P—Part heard

335-05—Kanga and P—Sidick Haji Hoosein vs Haji Cassam Joosub—Smetham B and N.

250-05—Ardesar H D and Co—Chotalal Molchand and another vs Mulchanker Harinand Bhot—Dikshet D and S

395-05—M B Chothia—Hormusji Jadabhoy Mehta vs Hormasji Palonji Dolimcherji—Postonjee R and K

312-05—Postonji E and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Cooverji Jamsetti Daruvalla and another—Ardesir, H D and Co.

233-04—Mirza and M—Kashibai widow vs Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein—Little and Co

889-04—K B Mehta—Bai Battanbai widow vs Shah ersVey Khatraj and others

650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Goculdas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co

105—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.

315-05—Maganlal J and G—Vullee Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis In person.

300-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.

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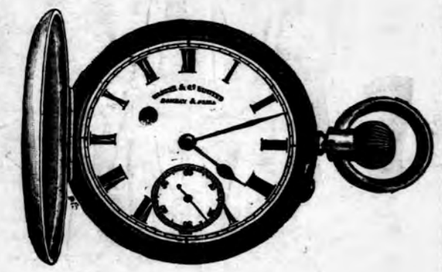

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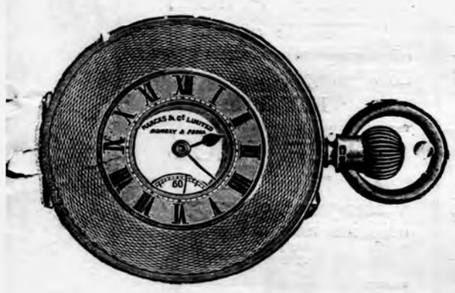

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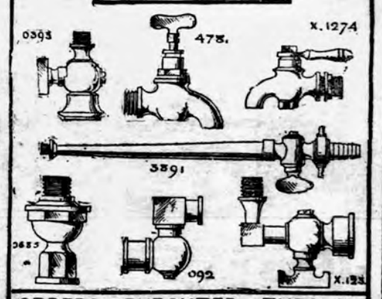

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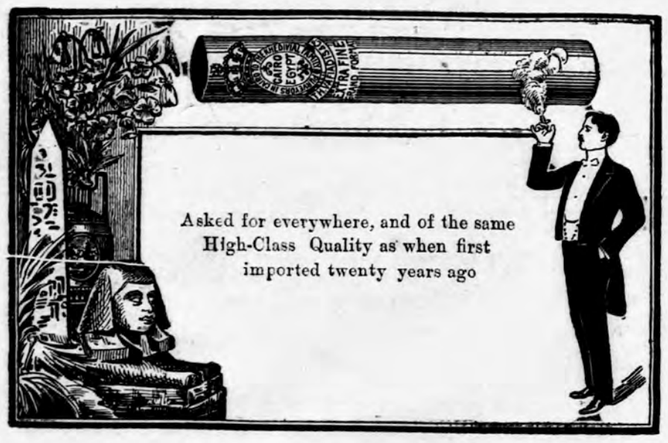

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 111, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 68, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.

CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.